FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 188

27 September 1985

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Recent Reagan Statements 'At Odds' With Facts — AA 1
Comments on Geneva Talks — AA 1
[Borin in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 26 Sep]
Military Superiority Claims — AA 2
[PRAVDA 26 Sep]
Chernyshev Rejects U.S. View of 'Star Peace' — AA 3

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

IZVESTIYA Publishes CEMA Committee Communique — BB 1
[27 Sep]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Shevardnadze Addresses Security Council Session — CC 1
Shevardandze Holds Talks at United Nations — CC 4
PRC's Wu Xueqian — CC 4
Further on Wu Meeting [AFP] — CC 5
Wojciech Jaruzelski — CC 6
Italy's Andreotti [Turin LA STAMPA 25 Sep] — CC 6
Australia's Hayden — CC 7
Indian Minister — CC 7
Syrian Foreign Minister — CC 7
Mexico's Sepulveda — CC 8
Andrianov Commentary on 'Star Peace' Proposal — CC 9
PRAVDA Review Ponders East-West Relations [Korionov, 22 Sep] — CC 13
Conparison of Shevardnadze Statement at UN

CHINA

PRAVDA Notes Conclusion of CPC Conference — B 1
[24 Sep]
Personnel Changes — B 1
[PRAVDA 26 Sep]
Commentator Recalls 8th CPC National Congress — B 1
[Klimov]
'Importance' of Soviet-Chinese Relations Noted — B 2
[Mulatov]
PRC Envoy Addresses Moscow Anniversary Meeting — B 3

NORTHEAST ASIA

Ishibashi Queried on Talks in USSR, Other Issues — C 1
Soviet, Japanese Parliamentarians Discuss Ties — C 2
Agreement To Extend U.S. Presence on Okinawa Noted — C 3
[Kharkov]

SOUTH ASIA

Peaceful Elections Held in Punjab State D 1
Gandhi Reorganizes Top Government Positions D 1
Arkipov Receives Indian Science Minister D 1
[PRAVDA 18 Sep]

EASTERN EUROPE

Budapest Reports Gorbachev-Kadar Communique F 1
Kadar Confers With Nikonov on Gorbachev Talks F 2
Correction to Nikonov Dinner Speech, Meetings F 2

WESTERN EUROPE

Soviet-French Consultations Held on Asia G 1
UK's Davies, Labor Party Hold Talks in Moscow G 1
Claims of U.S. Nuclear Stockpiles in Turkey Viewed G 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 21 Sep]
Finland's Sorsa Greeted on Accord Jubilee G 2
[PRAVDA 19 Sep]
Soviet-Portuguese Bilateral Trade Talks End G 2

USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Politburo Discusses Draft CPSU Program R 1
Ponomarev Addresses Friendship Society Meeting R 2
CPSU Greets Friendship Societies R 3
Gorbachev Discusses Objectives With Workers R 4
[PRAVDA 22 Sep]
Consumer Goods, Services Program Explained R 15
[Voznosenskiy]
'Resistance, Inertia' Stand in Way of Changes R 16
[TANJUG]
LATE REPORT: Ryzhkov Replaces Tikhonov as Premier R 16

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RSFSR Grain Procurement Problems Analyzed T 1
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 18 Sep]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Cosmonauts Return to Earth in 'Soyuz-T13' U 1
'Cosmos-1685' Satellite Launched 26 Sep U 1
Cosmonauts Grechko, Dzhanibekov Receive Order of Lenin U 1

RECENT REAGAN STATEMENTS 'AT ODDS' WITH FACTS

Comments on Geneva Talks

PM261201 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Sep 85 Second Edition p 3

[Lieutenant Colonel Yu. Borin article under the "Notes A Propos" rubric: "Whom To Believe?"]

[Text] Judging from Western press reports, U.S. political and public circles are increasingly frequently voicing grave misgivings about prospects for further development of the strategic arms limitation process. In view of the stance adopted by the U.S. side at the previous two rounds of the Geneva talks, experts conclude that the process as a whole may even be disrupted through the fault of the United States.

However, the White House is stubbornly trying to attribute its own sins to the Soviet Union. The entire military and political array, including the President himself, has joined in the anti-Soviet propaganda campaign. "It was the Soviet Union, not we, who refused to hold talks for many months in Geneva...," R. Reagan peremptorily stated at a recent press conference. "We proposed a minimum of six options for possible reductions and six different methods of reducing the number of warheads so as to interest them in discussion with us. They offered nothing in exchange. They simply do not want to discuss this question or to hold talks on this topic."

A verbatim report of the President's statement was distributed through the office of the White House press secretary. And everyone who read it could not help wondering: Can it be the United States which is actually working to curb the arms race while the true culprit is the USSR?

However, the White House press service was clearly concerned by the patent falsity of the President's statements. Immediately after Reagan's statement his press officers organized a series of briefings, no longer public but strictly confidential. At them, representatives of the mass media were addressed by other administration spokesmen. They appealed to the sensation-seeking Western journalists... not to believe the President's "revelations." For example, R. McFarlane, who actively participated in these "clarifications," said that Reagan "was not accurate" when stating the U.S. delegation in Geneva presented the Soviet side with six options for reducing strategic offensive arms. The President actually meant, apparently, that the United States only has six options of this kind which it could ever put into circulation.

The Western mass media report that, in the opinion of a number of members of the White House chief's entourage, the President's "injudicious and inaccurate" comments were probably the result of his being "too well-prepared" for the press conference or, more accurately, the result of the unconstructive U.S. approach to the summit meeting and the Geneva talks. And, to be blunt, not quite honest approach. Since the Washington administration loudly accuses the Soviet Union of every conceivable and inconceivable crime with characteristic American bombast while admitting its own lie only at "confidential briefings...."

No further comment is needed.

Military Superiority Claims

PM261306 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report "At Odds With the Facts"]

[Text] Washington, September 25 TASS -- The Soviet Union's constructive peace initiatives and its unilateral important practical steps toward curbing the arms race have obviously thrown the White House into disarray. Faced with worldwide approval of the Soviet position and with growing demands that Washington follow the Soviet example, the U.S. Administration is making clumsy maneuvers in a bid to justify, by any means, its course of escalating the arms race. It is in this light that observers view a recent statement by President Reagan in which, trying to scare the Americans with the nonexistent "Soviet military threat," told a press conference that the United States is "badly lagging behind the Soviet Union in absolutely all the offensive weapons, both conventional and strategic."

This allegation is so obviously at odds with commonly known facts that even the proponents of the U.S. military buildup were taken aback. Fearing a negative impact of that deliberate distortion of reality -- to put it mildly -- on the public in the United States and abroad, spokesmen for different political and governmental forces have had to make denials of the presidential statement. THE WASHINGTON POST says, for instance, that Congress accused the White House chief of "verbal exaggeration." The lawmakers' position is easy to understand: It was they who sanctioned huge appropriations for Reagan's program "to rearm America" to the total value of more than two trillion dollars, the Republican administration sold that program to the country in the early 1980's under the pretext of the need to "catch up with the USSR" in the military field.

Now, four years later, if we are to believe the President, the money has been wasted. Small wonder, THE WASHINGTON POST says, that some lawmakers ask about the fate of almost $1 trillion of the taxpayers' money which the administration has spent for military purposes during the past 4 years.

The newspaper notes that statements by the head of the administration at the press conference clashed with his own optimistic slogan that "America is great again," under which he conducted his election campaign last year. Neither do they tally with the views of military leaders, who have stated outright that, although the United States is behind the Soviet Union in some military fields, it is ahead in others.

Carl Levin, a member of the Senate Committee on Armed Services, characterized Reagan's claim as "absolutely groundless" and quoted John Vessey, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, as saying that there is "rough parity" in nuclear armaments between the two powers. The senator does not rule out that Reagan's statement pursues the aim of "justifying refusal to conclude an accord" with the USSR at the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit. A similar fear was voiced by another U.S. authority on military policy, Senator Sam Nunn, who advised the White House chief to do his "homework" on armaments if he wants to discuss them seriously at the talks with the USSR.

The White House "team" had to rush to the President's side. The President's national security adviser, Robert McFarlane, spoke on television, defending the militarist program of the administration. Yet, he had to disavow the statement of his boss and say that the President meant only individual types of armaments. Verbal acrobatics failed to produce the effect needed by the White House, however. Small wonder that during his television interview McFarlane was asked a question which sounded like an accusation: Don't we have to tell the truth in public statements addressed to the whole world?

CHERNYSHEV REJECTS U.S. VIEW OF 'STAR PEACE'

LD261951 Moscow TASS in English 1932 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 26 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Chernyshev writes:

Deputy White House spokesman Larry Speakes said at a briefing that the United States has long been a major proponent of the idea of peaceful cooperation in space.

Undoubtedly, if Speakes had been able to back this claim with facts, it should have been recorded in the world list of discoveries. However, the White House spokesman obviously failed in substantiating his statement. For instance, he mentioned the space shuttle programme -- but it was an unlucky example. Speakes "ignored" facts testifying to the contrary. Space shuttle reuseable spacecraft are used extensively to carry out missions for the Pentagon. The United States conducts with their help experiments with components of space-based laser weapons. The Pentagon has planned 15 top secret missions for ships of that series and it is they that are going to lift to near-earth orbits attack space weapons developed by the USA under its "star wars" programme.

And what is Speakes' idea of the functions and tasks of the just established joint space command of the U.S. Armed Forces? Perhaps, it will be the "prime mover" of the U.S. idea of cooperation in space? Touching upon the "star wars" program, the White House spokesman said that he saw no linkage between the Soviet proposal for international cooperation in space research and the possibility of research into effective strategic defence systems.

Neither does the USSR see any linkage between the two. Conversely, the Soviet proposal stands in direct opposition to the sinister U.S. plans to militarise space. It envisions international cooperation in the peaceful exploration of space under conditions of its non-militarization. The Soviet Union counters the "star wars" programme by offering to the world community the concept of "star peace." In view of this fact, Speakes' claim that research into space weapons is being carried out by both countries is absurd. Moreover, it is a patent lie. The Soviet Union is not developing attack space weapons or anti-missile defences for the territory of the country but is consistently advocating the absolute prevention of the militarisation of space. So, we tell Mr Speakes straight: Include us out!

One more point in the statement made by Speakes attracts attention. According to him, the White House has no comment on the report on the technology assessment bureau of the U.S. Congress on the "Strategic Defence Initiative." This is quite natural because, as the London TIMES points out, the conclusions of the report put the U.S. Administration into a very awkward position. The conclusions, indeed, are critical of Washington because the report says directly that the implementation of the "Strategic Defence Initiative" will undermine U.S. security since most of the systems based on advanced technology cannot be developed, tested and deployed under the ABM Treaty and since the deployment of the system will create strategic instabilities. The release of the report, the Western mass media stress, will seriously influence the position of the U.S. Congress on the "star wars" programme and heighten suspicion of it.

However, officials of the Reagan administration disregard the conclusions of researchers, calculations and logic and continue stubbornly to claim that the United States will go ahead with the development of attack space weapons, getting ready for "star wars." To all appearances, "peaceful cooperation in space," in the view of those officials, should boil down to fencing with deadly laser rays and to exchanges of salvoes from electromagnetic guns and particle beam weapons. The proponents of "star wars" are actually against "star peace".

IZVESTIYA PUBLISHES CEMA COMMITTEE COMMUNIQUE

PM261527 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Unattributed "Communique on the 116th Session of the CEMA Executive Committee"]

[Text] The 116th session of the CEMA Executive Committee was held in Moscow 24 through 26 September 1985.

Taking part in the session were the following representatives of the countries on the Executive Committee and deputy heads of government: A. Lukanov from Bulgaria; J. Marjai from Hungary; Tran Quynh from the SRV; G. Weiss from the GDR; A. Esquivel from Cuba; M. Peljee from Mongolia; J. Obodowski from Poland; I. Totu from Romania; N. Talyzin from the USSR; and R. Rohlicek from the CSSR. CEMA Secretary V. Sychev also took part in the work of the Executive Committee.

I. Totu, Romania's representative in the Executive Committee, chaired the session.

Guided by the provisions of the CEMA countries' economic summit conference, the representatives of the countries on the Executive Committee discussed, at their consultation, the state, potential, and development prospects of direct ties between the CEMA countries' economic and scientific-technical organizations, particularly in production sharing [kooperatsiya].

The CEMA countries agreed to direct the development of direct ties, above all, toward the solution of tasks of intensifying social production; focusing attention on production sharing in the development and introduction of sophisticated technologies, equipment, and materials; in the improvement of the technical standard and quality of output; in the production of very important output; and also where necessary in the expansion and updating of production capacities by joint efforts.

Emphasis was placed on the special importance of direct ties and sharing in leading production sectors for accelerating scientific-technical progress and increasing mutual trade. Production sharing is being successfully implemented among the CEMA countries in atomic machine building, computer technology, and the production of aircraft and helicopters, trucks, and individual types of agricultural and road-building equipment. Production sharing is developing in electronics and the creation of sophisticated equipment for flexible production systems, including robot technology and modern communications facilities.

Proceeding from the decisions of the economic conference the Executive Committee has defined a series of measures for the further improvement of scientific-technical cooperation, including new forms of organizing joint work, with a view to accelerating the development and introduction into production of machinery and equipment and new materials and progressive manufacturing processes whose indicators put them on a par with the best world achievements.

A plan for cooperation in the standardization sphere for 1986-1990 was approved. The need was recognized to considerably enhance the role of CEMA standards in improving the technical standard and quality of reciprocally supplied output.

Main attention is focused on formulating standards in the priority areas of cooperation, particularly with regard to goods included in agreements relating to electronic, microprocessor, and robot equipment, flexible production systems, and other machine building output determining scientific-technical progress. It is planned to reduce the time spent on formulating CEMA standards and to increase the demands on the indicators envisaged by them to ensure that they correspond to the worldwide technical level and the standards of international organizations.

The Executive Committee approved a provision on CEMA activity in the metrology sphere with the aim of creating modern technical facilities and methods whose introduction will ensure the acceleration of scientific-technical progress and also the harmonizing of national metrological systems within countries of the CEMA community.

The Executive Committee discussed questions connected with the participation of CEMA delegation in the work of the 40th UN General Assembly session. It was emphasized that the CEMA countries, in full accord with the UN Charter, advocate the strengthening of international economic relations on a fair and democratic basis, the establishment of a new international economic order, and the development of equitable and mutually beneficial international cooperation in various spheres. A readiness was also expressed to continue cooperation on this basis with the United Nations and organizations of the UN system.

There was also an examination of some other concrete questions of economic and scientific-technical cooperation among CEMA countries and of CEMA activity.

The Executive Committee session was held in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely mutual cooperation.

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES SECURITY COUNCIL SESSION

LD262004 Moscow TASS in English 1948 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] New York, September 26 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, addressed today the commemorative meeting of the U.N. Security Council at the level of foreign ministers on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations.

He said:

Mr. President,

The anniversary of the United Nations is a good occasion, with due regard for the lessons of the past, to assess the present and look into the future.

Our representative gathering has before it a concrete task of enhancing the role of the United Nations in building a better world and augmenting the effectiveness of the Security Council, entrusted with the primary responsibility for maintaining peace and security.

The urgency of this task is due above all to the complexity of the international situation. We have already had an opportunity to indicate the reasons for the present tensions at a plenary meeting of the General Assembly. Now I wish only to stress once again that the blame rests with those who persist in their unwillingness to reckon with the realities of our time, who count on obtaining military superiority and seek to dictate their will to others.

The world finds itself at a crossroads of sorts. Either the present dangerous trend fraught with catastrophic consequences for mankind continues to develop or it proves possible by joint effort to avert the threat of war, put an end to the arms race and release funds for solving urgent economic and social problems.

It is only by uniting the efforts of all states that mankind can be saved today from the danger hanging over it. This is also attested to by the experience of the anti-Hitlerite coalition and indeed by the very fact of the establishment of the United Nations, which is inseparably linked with the great victory of the freedom-loving peoples.

The indisputability of this conclusion is particularly obvious in the nuclear-and-space age. Strict compliance by states with the United Nations Charter requirement to live in peace with each other as good neighbours -- and this, as we see it, is precisely what peaceful coexistence means -- is the only rational alternative to a nuclear tragedy.

Indeed, the very name of this organization -- the United Nations -- is pronounced with such hope and respect in all languages precisely because it embodies the idea of uniting the efforts of states for the sake of a peaceful future.

History demonstrates that whenever members of the United Nations were able to rise above their ideological, political and other differences for the sake of their common interests, this produced real results in strengthening peace. On those occasions the organization lived up to its role of an effective mechanism for fruitful international cooperation.

A realistic and responsible approach to international affairs requires overcoming the present tensions, reviving detente and making concrete efforts to build a better world.

Were people on any continent, in any country, asked what a better world means for them, it can be safely asserted that, despite differences in their world outlook, ideology and national or cultural traditions, they would be of one mind primarily in that a better world is a world without fear of a nuclear catastrophe, a world free of weapons, whether nuclear-missile, chemical, or any other.

Today there are already so many means of warfare in the arsenals of states as to destroy all life on earth. Nevertheless, their accumulation and qualitative buildup continue.

Furthermore, in addition to the, so to say, "earthly" weapons, there are plans for acquiring space arms, including weapons that can practically instantaneously strike any target wherever located -- on land, at sea, in the air or in space itself.

The Soviet Union has stated that it will not be the first to step into outer space with arms. But let no one hope that it will not be able to take necessary counter-measures should anyone else take such a step.

The genius of man should be directed not at inventing ever more sophisticated means of self-destruction but at attaining new heights in scientific and technological progress in order to improve the life of people.

This is precisely what the Soviet Union is doing. Our country was the first to place an artificial satellite in orbit around the earth. A citizen of the USSR, Yuriy Alekseyevich Gagarin, was the world's first cosmonaut. Soviet engineers were pioneers in building a nuclear power station and a nuclear-powered ice breaker.

Pursuing its invariable, principled course, the Soviet Union has submitted for the consideration of the current General Assembly session a proposal on developing international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space in conditions of its non-militarization. We are in favour of preventing the appearance of arms in space and of opening it up for the states' joint constructive endeavor. A decision to this effect should be adopted without delay, before the arms race breaks out into space.

In accordance with the United Nations Charter, all members of the organiztion should contribute to achieving disarmament. Of course, this applies above all to the nuclear-weapon states, all the more so that all of them are permanent members of the Security Council.

The Soviet Union has unilaterally ceased nuclear explosions. In view of the presence in this chamber of the representatives of the nuclear powers we once again urge them, particularly the United States, to consider this initiative most seriously and to follow our example. As for verification, the problem is raised artificially. Today a nuclear explosion cannot be concealed, and those who make assertions to the contrary are also well aware of that.

Our country proposes that agreement be reached on the entire complex of issues concerning the removal of the nuclear threat -- from freezing to completely eliminating nuclear arms. In limiting and reducing arms of any kind the Soviet Union will go as far as its partners are prepared to go.

For the world to become better, it has to be freed from hotbeds of aggression and armed conflict. Today this means putting an end to the interference in the internal affairs of Nicaragua and other countries of Central America, to the undeclared war against Afghanistan and to the aggression against the Arab states, giving the Arab people of Palestine an opportunity to establish a state of their own, and terminating the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa's racist regime.

It is essential not only to eliminate the existing conflicts but also to do everything possible to prevent new crisis situations. To achieve that, the United Nations Charter principles of the non-use of force, non-interference in internal affairs, peaceful settlement of disputes, and respect for sovereignty must truly become the law of international life.

Any encroachment on those principles should be strongly opposed, and the Security Council has to play a special role in this respect.

The Soviet Union is consistently acting in the belief that all states and peoples should really live in peace and harmony, in conditions of dependable security. We are pursuing this objective in our bilateral relations with other states as well as on the regional level, when we work to continue and develop the CSCE process started in Helsinki and when we put forward the idea of a comprehensive approach to security in Asia. We week the same objective on a global scale, in particular in the United Nations where we advance major initiatives.

A better world is also a world free from oppression of the peoples and suppression of the individual, a world where exploitation of man by man has been eliminated, where complete equality of nations and nationalities and genuine democracy have been achieved and where access to a wide range of social benefits, cultural values and the heights of knowledge has been guaranteed.

The United Nations should continue to uphold firmly real human rights and freedoms without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion and support all those who are fighting against the vestiges of colonialism, racial discrimination and genocide.

A better world cannot be built unless all states renounce the use of economic and financial levers as a means of political coercion. It cannot be built without eliminating discrimination in international economic relations and without restructuring them on a just and democratic basis.

Constructive cooperation among states is expanding mutually beneficial trade, scientific and technological ties and in solving such global problems as the elimination of hunger and backwardness, protecting the environment and exploring the world ocean is becoming the imperative of our time in the true sense of the word.

Making maximum use of all possibilities offered by the United Nations serves the interests of progress towards a better world.

As one of the founders of the United Nations, the Soviet Union would like it to become a truly authoritative universal peace organization. We believe that the better the United Nations serves the interests of the peoples, the greater will be its prestige.

This is why our country stands for enhancing in every possible way the effectiveness of the United Nations, particularly of its Security Council.

When joining the United Nations, all states undertake to abide by the decisions of the Security Council. The least that is required of the states in order to attain the goals proclaimed in the United Nations Charter is that they should act in conformity with the Council's decisions.

It is inadmissible that Security Council resolutions should remain on paper, especially it resolutions aimed at eliminating the crisis situations in the Middle East, Central America, and southern Africa.

Under the Charter the Security Council is vested with broad powers to ensure implementation of its decisions. And if, so far, the Council has been unable to put its entire potential at the service of peace, it is because some people view the United Nations through the prism of their narrow interests. Moreover, inadmissible steps are sometimes made to undermine the entire system of the United Nations.

The secretary-general of the United Nations, Mr Perez de Cuellar, in his latest annual report on the work of the organization has expressed justifiable concern about the fact that the United Nations "suffers from a lack of respect for, and failure to cooperate with, the Council's decisions." In this context we note with satisfaction the efforts he is making in accordance with the United Nations Charter to promote the implementation of decisions taken by the Security Council and other U.N. bodies.

Let me mention something else, too. A better world cannot be built by taking into account the interests and views of only one state, however powerful and economically developed that state might be. It cannot be built for a limited group of states. A better world means peace for all, which can only be achieved through the efforts of all.

I wish to stress this here, in the Security Council, whose work is based on the principle of unanimity among all its permanent members.

The responsibility incumbent on the permanent members of the Security Council of course in no way detracts from the role the other Council members and all other member states of this organization are called upon to play in maintaining world peace. Whatever their differences, they should not be allowed to overshadow the main thing: namely, their common responsibility for eliminating the nuclear threat and for safeguarding peace.

In the words of Mikhail S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, "all people want to live, no one wants to die. Therefore we should muster political courage and stop the ominous process that is developing. It is necessary to stop the arms race and to proceed to disarmament and begin improving relations."

I wish to express the hope that our meeting today will give a new impulse to enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations and its Security Council in their efforts for the benefit of peace and for the good of mankind.

SHEVARDNADZE HOLDS TALKS AT UNITED NATIONS

PRC'S Wu Xueqian

LD262340 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2310 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] New York, 27 Sep (TASS) -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR minister of foreign affairs, met and talked with Wu Xueqian, member of the Politburo of the CPC Central Committee, member of the PRC State Council, PRC minister of foreign affairs.

An exchange of information took place on the progress of socialist construction in the Soviet Union and China. E. Shevardnadze spoke about the work being carried out in preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress, and about practical measures directed toward accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. Wu Xueqian spoke about the results of the CPC National Conference of Delegates and about the progress of and prospects for implementing reforms in China's national economy.

Mutual satisfaction was expressed at the positive shifts in the development of relations between the USSR and the PRC in trade, economic, scientific-technical, cultural, and other fields. Both sides spoke out in favor of the consistent expansion of bilateral ties and contacts in various directions, including the continuation of a political dialogue.

On behalf of the Soviet Government an invitation was extended to Wu Xueqian to make an official visit to the Soviet Union. The PRC foreign minister invited E. Shevardnadze to visit the PRC at a time convenient to him. The times of the visits will be agreed in due course.

Further on Wu Meeting

AU271043 Paris AFP in English 1038 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Pierre Boce report]

[Text] Moscow, Sept 27 (AFP) -- The Soviet and Chinese foreign ministers' exchange of invitations to come calling is the clearest sign yet of improvement in political relations between the two big communist powers, diplomats in Moscow say.

Eduard Shevardnadze, the Soviet Foreign Minister, and Wu Xueqian, his Chinese counterpart, traded invitations for official visits yesterday in New York where they are attending the United Nations General Assembly. In addition, the two men implicitly opened a party-to-party dialogue. TASS news agency said Mr. Shevardnadze had told Mr Wu of "preparations for the 27th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party" next February, and the Chinese minister in turn explained the "results of the national party conference" that ended Monday [23 September] in Beijing.

The New York meeting, coming nearly a quarter-century after the big chill set in between the two neighboring giants, constitutes a milestone in relations that had already begun improving in the past three years in trade, culture, science and sport. True, last year, Mr. Wu met the then-Soviet foreign minister, Andrey Gromyko, in New York for talks on what was described as "principles of Soviet-Chinese relations and certain international problems of interest to the Soviet Union and China." But according to one Western specialist on Sino-Soviet relations, the tone of the report of this year's meeting presented a "striking contrast" with last year's. No Chinese foreign minister has visited Moscow, nor Soviet foreign minister Beijing, for 25 years, although the then-Chinese minister, Huang Hua, came to the Soviet Union in November 1982 for the funeral of Leonid Brezhnev.

Despite yesterday's event, specialists in Moscow said, a real, sustained improvement in political relations still depends on finding a solution to the "three obstacles" that China sees to a rapprochement. These issues -- Soviet support for the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia, the strong Soviet troop presence along the common border and the Soviet involvement in Afghanistan -- have thrown up roadblocks to progress at the exploratory Sino-Soviet talks that have been going on at deputy foreign minister level since November 1982. For the Soviet Union, China's objections cannot be entertained because two of them touch not on bilateral relations but on the Soviet Union's policies toward third countries.

Even with these obstacles, Mikhail Gorbachev's arrival at the top of the Soviet hierarchy on March 11 has triggered several noteworthy gestures on either side. Mr. Gorbachev, on his election as secretary-general of the Soviet party in succession to Konstantin Chernenko, received a message of congratulations from his Chinese counterpart, Hu Yaobang, and the Chinese press honored him as "Comrade Gorbachev." Then, Vice-Premier Li Peng, representing China at Mr. Chernenko's funeral, went so far as to describe the Soviet Union as a "socialist country", in contrast with the epithet of "social imperialists" the Chinese had not long ago applied to the Russians. Mr. Gorbachev, for his part, has stressed in several speeches the Kremlin's wish to improve relations with Beijing. And a few weeks ago, on September 3, the Kremlin's sent along Geydar Aliyev to a Chinese Embassy reception, the first time a Politburo member had turned up at such an occasion for at least 20 years.

Wojciech Jaruzelski

LD270350 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0301 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] New York, 27 Sep (TASS) -- The meeting that took place here between Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers, was held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and complete unity of opinions.

In the course of an exchange of opinions on central international issues, including those concerning the current session of the UN General Assembly, the firm resolve of the Soviet Union and Poland was expressed to do everything possible in order to avert a nuclear war, to halt the arms race, and to prevent it from spreading into space in the future, just as they have been doing before. The further strengthening of unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community is in the interests of the struggle for peace and international security, and the peoples' freedom and independence. Some questions of Soviet-Polish cooperation, which is developing successfully in all spheres, were also examined.

Italy's Andreotti

PM261131 Turin LA STAMPA in Italian 25 Sep 85 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Shevardnadze Tells Andreotti He Is Disappointed With the West"]

[Text] The Soviets are not optimistic about the Reagan-Gorbachev summit; they see no signs coming from Washington that encourage them to be so. Speaking in New York with Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, Eduard Shevardnadze, Andrey Gromyko's successor, expressed Soviet disappointment with current relations between the two superpowers. Above all, Shevardnadze voiced his regret that the United States, first and foremost, but also the West as a whole have issued no response to the USSR's unilateral initiatives in the disarmament field, such as the moratorium on nuclear testing, the postponement of medium-range missile deployment, and the proposal for a conference on the nonmilitary use of space.

The head of the Soviet diplomacy deplored even more the fact that Western public opinion has not properly appreciated all these initiatives. Be that as it may -- and this is the second part of the message which Andreotti received in his conversation with his Soviet counterpart, according to the foreign minister's own interpretation at a meeting with Italian journalists yesterday -- the Kremlin leadership is preparing with "great commitment" for the meeting with the U.S. President, "with a strong desire for a very earnest dialogue."

The major point of conflict with the West, as indicated by the Soviets, remains the U.S. "star wars" plan (SDI). At his meeting with Andreotti, the Soviet foreign minister again attacked the space research program launched by Reagan, which he described as exclusively military in character. Andreotti's reply centered on the mutual advantages deriving to both Americans and Soviets from a clearer elucidation of the dividing line between research and development and production in the context of space programs.

Australia's Hayden

LD270533 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0329 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] New York, 27 Sep (TASS) -- During the conversation that took place here between Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of foreign affairs, and W. Hayden, Australian minister for foreign affairs, principal attention was paid to the issues of averting the arms race in space, banning nuclear weapons tests and other problems of international security, including ways of strengthening security in Asia and the Pacific. The Soviet Union's principled stand on these problems has been outlined, and its positive attitude toward the decision of Australia and the other countries of the South Pacific to create a non-nuclear zone in this region was confirmed. The ministers also spoke in favor of the forward development of relations between the Soviet Union and Australia.

Indian Minister

LD270414 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0310 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] New York, 27 Sep (TASS) -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of foreign affairs, met here with Kh. A. Khan, head of the Indian delegation at the 40th session of the UN General Assembly, minister of state for commerce.

They exchanged opinions on topical international issues, confirming agreement or proximity of positions on these issues, and noted their striving to strengthen mutual action in the interests of preserving peace and expand cooperation between peoples. The attention of the Indian side was drawn to the latest peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union, and in particular to the decision to stop nuclear explosions unilaterally. In his turn, Kh. A. Kahn stressed that India, along with other nonaligned countires, supports a ban on the use or the threat to use nuclear weapons and a halt to all nuclear weapons tests. The dynamic development of Soviet-Indian relations was noted with satisfaction.

Syrian Foreign Minister

LD270437 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0315 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] New York, 27 Sep (TASS) -- In the course of the conversation that took place here between Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of foreign affairs, and F. al-Shar', minister of foreign affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic, some international problems were examined, especially the situation in the Middle East. The parties expressed their belief that an all-encompassing, just settlement in this region can only be achieved through a collective effort of the parties concerned at an international conference. Such a settlement should provide for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all lands occupied since 1967 and the realization of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to an independent state.

F. al-Shar' expressed his appreciation of the Soviet Union's invariable support of Syria and the righteous cause of the Arabs in their struggle for establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Mexico's Sepulveda

LD270504 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0323 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] New York, 27 Sep (TASS) -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of foreign affairs, had a conversation here with B. Sepulveda, Mexican secretary of foreign relations. During the conversation he expressed, on behalf of the Soviet leadership and all Soviet people, his profound condolences to the Government and people of Mexico in connection with the natural disaster.

In the course of exchanging opinions on international problems, a firm belief was expressed in the necessity of intensifying the efforts of all peace-loving states in the struggle to avert a nuclear threat and normalize the political climate in the world. The ministers spoke in favor of eliminating hotbeds of tension and emphasized the unacceptability of outside interference in the affairs of Central American countries as well as attempts to resolve by force the problems which exist there. They stated their support for the efforts of the Contadora group and those by other states seeking a political settlement of the situation in this region. The further development of relations between the USSR and Mexico, in the opinion of the parties, is in the interests of both states and serves the cause of peace.

ANDRIANOV COMMENTARY ON 'STAR PEACE' PROPOSAL

LD262156 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Boris Andrianov commentary]

[Text] Particular attention was drawn at the General Assembly session to the words uttered by Comrade Shevardnadze about the fact that in counterbalance to the "star wars" plans the Soviet Union is putting forward to the world community the concept of "star peace." One can say that in his clear-cut formula, not "star wars" but "star peace," the noble aim of the Soviet Union's persistent efforts not to let space become a source of mortal danger for our planet but rather to let it serve the improvement and living conditions of all humanity is set out simply and clearly. Space, after all, is the common property of all peoples, and its peaceful exploration promises them truly limitless prospects. It was our country that opened up the space age, having launched the first artificial earth satellite. Since then it has invariably opposed the use of space for military purposes and has advocated international cooperation in its research and peaceful exploration.

Suffice it to recall that 4 years ago the Soviet Union introduced a draft treaty on banning the siting of any type of weapon in space at the United Nations. This proposal was further expanded in 1983, when our country presented a draft treaty on banning the use of force in space and from space in relation to earth. At the same time, the Soviet Union unilaterally adopted the decision not to put anti-satellite weapons into space until such time as the United States should take that step. And last year, our country came forth with an initiative on using space exclusively for peaceful purposes for the good of mankind.

This set of Soviet initiatives was supplemented by new important proposals for international cooperation in the peaceful exploration of space in conditions of its nonmilitarization. These initiatives were included in the agenda of the current UN General Assembly session. That is precisely how the question has been put, because space is one and indivisible and there should be room for all states in its peaceful exploration, so that their peoples may make use of the fruits of space research. Such a humane task may only be accomplished in the event that all the channels for militarizing space are blocked, without leaving any loopholes.

But, in the meantime, Washington is increasing its aspirations to implement its program for so-called "star wars," asserting that it is allegedly capable of securing peace. Counting on calming down an anxious world community, the White House head announces that he imagines offensive space weapons to be something like a gas-mask, that is a means of defense rather than attack. However, such attempts to present things in a distorted form are meeting with a rebuff from the world community: It supports the Soviet concept of "star peace."

PRAVDA REVIEW PONDERS EAST-WEST TENSIONS

PM241015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Sep 85 First Edition p 4

[Vitaliy Korionov "International Review"]

[Text] Responsibility

In the present dangerous international situation socialism's peace-asserting mission appears particularly clear before mankind. We know only too well, V.I. Lenin noted, the enormous calamities that war brings to the peoples. "...We promise the workers and peasants," he said, "to do our utmost for peace. And we will." The Leninist party is sacredly fulfilling its leader's behests.

The plans for the future being formulated and implemented by the CPSU and the Soviet state are invariably directed toward achieving a peaceful situation and international cooperation. The complete and comprehensive elimination of nuclear weapons and mankind's complete freedom from the threat of nuclear war -- that is what the CPSU considers its most important foreign policy goal and what it devotes its efforts to attaining. Many foreign commentators state that the present international situation is developing against the background of a powerful new peace offensive by the socialist community countries.

Our country confirms by word and deed that war will never come from the Soviet Union, that we will never begin war. It was the USSR that unilaterally renounced the launching of antisatellite weapons in space and simultaneously proposed to the United States the mutual and complete cessation of all work on the creation of antisatellite systems; the USSR halted the deployment of medium-range missiles and the implementation of other countermeasures in Europe; and it imposed a moratorium on all nuclear explosions. These are clear and concrete moves, and this process could make such progress if Washington played its part, too!

The Soviet delegation has begun the third round of talks on nuclear and space arms in Geneva with the U.S. delegation with the task of achieving significant mutually acceptable decisions that would meet the task of preventing the arms race in space and eliminating it on earth. It is ready for constructive, businesslike talks in all three areas under discussion -- space, strategic arms, and medium-range facilities -- which, as agreed, are to be examined and resolved as a package.

What about the U.S. side? It is well-known that its position in Geneva to date, particularly on the key question of the nonmilitarization of space, has made it impossible to resolve the tasks facing the talks. Has that now changed? That question may be answered by the White House chief's statement at the 17 September press conference to the effect that the U.S. delegation has brought no new proposals to Geneva. "I sent them," the U.S. President said, "with the same guidelines as we had at the beginning."

Whereas the Soviet side is making persistent efforts to maintain a peaceful sky above the earth, the U.S. side on the contrary is working to free its hands for the production of space strike weapons. Speaking about the "star wars" program at the same press conference, the head of the U.S. Administration stated: "I do not consider this proposal to be a bargaining counter at the talks."

The U.S. reply to the Soviet proposal on peace in space was provided by the recent ostentatious testing of the ASAT antisatellite system. The Pentagon brasshats were not just firing at a target, they were also effectively aiming at the Soviet proposal on the nonmilitarization of space and the ABM Treaty.

Nor can one disagree with those representatives of the international public who state that the testing of the ASAT system is an attack by certain U.S. forces on the approaching Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. By all accounts the Washington administration is alarmed at the tremendous response generated in the United States by the new Soviet peace initiatives. The public there, including the scientific community, are speaking out more loudly, demanding a conscientious and businesslike approach to the highly promising prospect offered by the USSR's constructive stance. The powers that be in the U.S. capital are trying to stem the increasing tide of support for the Soviet proposals.

"Within the Reagan administration," Britain's TIMES states, "there are influential people such as CIA Director W. Casey, Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, and the conservative R. Perle, Weinberger's assistant, who oppose the very principle of holding talks with Moscow at present." Administration officials, THE TIMES says, are continuing to point out that "the summit is meant to be nothing more than an opportunity for the two leaders to get to know one another." Moscow's position, however, the influential London newspaper acknowledges, is the very opposite. "Moscow," the article says, "has initiated real progress on the most important questions, particularly on arms control. The Soviet leadership is offering a prospect which has always been strikingly attractive to Western public opinion, the prospect of a way out of the nuclear deadlock...."

The USSR has also brought goodwill to the latest UN General Assembly session which has now begun. The year 1986, which the United Nations has declared International Peace Year, is to be marked by major international community actions aimed at realizing the peoples' peace-loving aspirations. The USSR, which from the UN platform itself adopted the solemn commitment not to be first to use nuclear weapons, is fully resolved to do everything in its power to increase the United Nations' effectiveness.

The USSR is working determinedly for the policy of detente to be revived and given new substance by appropriate efforts from all states, East and West. It advocates the strengthening and development of all-around ties with our traditional partner, France. For example, Soviet people understand the protests in France against the militarization of space, protests which rightly warn that Washington's "star wars" program could be a "destabilizing factor for the strategic balance of force."

The 19 September meeting between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Finnish President M. Koivisto confirmed the intention to continue building Soviet-Finnish cooperation on the basis of long-term principled factors confirming the immutability of the line toward friendship and trust under all international conditions.

Great interest has been generated both in Japan and abroad by the recent significant confirmation of the USSR's course of developing truly good-neighbor relations with Japan and of giving them the kind of specific substance which would benefit our peoples. This line is designed not for the short but for the long term.

During his meeting with a Japanese Socialist Party delegation, M.S. Gorbachev observed that the Soviet Union respects Japan and its people. Japan's role in the world arena could grow if it were to contribute to the peaceful resolution of urgent international problems and to the establishment of peaceful cooperation with all countries and peoples, but not if it followed the path of militarizing the country and involving it more and more in America's military plans.

In a Spirit of Goodwill

In the past few days the peoples have witnessed yet another important peace initiative by the socialist community countries: In Berlin and Prague identical letters were published from E. Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, and L. Strougal, premier of the CSSR Government, to FRG Chancellor H. Kohl containing a proposal that the FRG Government join in talks on the creation of a chemical weapon-free zone in Europe. The initiating countries stated that they are ready to conclude an agreement with the FRG Government leading to the elimination of chemical weapons on the territory of the countries located along the dividing line between the two military-political alliances.

How did the West, and above all Bonn and Washington, treat this act of goodwill by the socialist countries? While stating that the FRG Government official spokesman (F.) Ost announced at the same time that this goal could only be "undermined" by partial regional measures. The situation was further clarified when White House spokesman L. Speakes said in Washington: "An attempt to discuss the question of a ban on chemical weapons which would apply only to central Europe would undermine international efforts aimed at achieving a world ban through talks."

A most original stance! Washington has deliberately been deadlocking the talks which have been in progress in Geneva for 15 years now aimed at formulating an international convention on the banning and destruction of chemical weapons, a convention which the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries and indeed the overwhelming majority of the world's states have been urging. At the same time, the blocking of a solution to this question on the international scale is being turned into an "argument" with which to try to prevent the implementation of regional measures. A hopeless situation indeed!

The reason for this "quiet sabotage" should be sought primarily in the U.S. ruling elite's position regarding chemical weapons. One of the present administration's earliest decisions was to set up a binary chemical munitions plant in the city of Pine Bluff, Arkansas. This plant is now ready, but work was held up by the stance adopted by Congress, which for 3 years rejected the Pentagon's demands for the production of binary weapons. The White House and the Pentagon used every form of pressure, and Capitol Hill capitulated: Congress rubberstamped a resolution authorizing mass production of binary munitions.

This decision has been taken at a time when the talks at the Geneva Disarmament Conference are entering the decisive stage -- the delegates have begun the practical formulation of the articles of a future convention on banning chemical weapons and eliminating stocks. The aim of the moves undertaken by Washington is to prevent an accord.

U.S. and other Western specialists do not hide the fact that up to 100 million people in Western Europe will suffer if the stocks of toxic agents which the United States now has in the FRG alone are used in combat conditions. And if binary weapons are added to those stocks, Europe will be turned into a "binary gas chamber."

But that is precisely the "prospect" that the apologists for chemical weapons want to make more likely for densely populated Europe. U.S. General Rogers, supreme commander, NATO Allied Forces, Europe, resolutely opposes any moves that might make it more likely that chemical weapons would be removed from the NATO arsenals. Speaking about the creation of chemical weapon-free zones, B. Rogers said in an interview in the Hamburg newspaper DIE WELT: "It is the same as with nuclear-free zones. They create an entirely unfounded illusion of security." But what kind of security are we talking about when the zealous general states quite plainly that the use of binary weapons is envisaged along with nuclear weapons at the very outset of military actions in Europe!

The GDR, the CSSR, and the other socialist countries are trying to divert this deadly threat from Europe. The Soviet Union, following its fundamental foreign policy principles, is ready to guarantee and respect the status of a chemical weapon-free zone if one is created in central Europe. If the United States did the same, such a guarantee would enter into force.

Waving an Olive Branch...

The White House has had to hastily clarify the television interview that its boss gave on the Nicaraguan question recently. It was stated that, when setting out U.S. policy toward the "contras," "President Reagan was speaking in a historical context." This "clarification" was clearly meant to reassure those Americans alarmed that the administration's policy is bringing the United States close to the brink of military intervention in Nicaragua's internal affairs. However, what did the President actually say? On U.S. military assistance to the "Contra" bandit formations he stated quite clearly that "they need our arms supplies, combat training, and so forth, and we are giving them that assistance." The White House staffers' clumsy attempts to attribute some sort of "historical" character to such comments will deceive no one. Harmless words will not succeed in disguising Washington's course aimed at further fueling tension in Central America.

The peace-loving forces of the region and of the Latin American group supporting the Contadora process are now making particularly determined efforts to preserve peace in the Central America region. At a recent conference in Panama they took a new step aimed at promoting the preparation of a "peace act," which Washington is trying to hinder. Agreement was reached on most of the questions under discussion, particularly on the adoption of a statement supporting Nicaragua's development along a democratic path. The Latin American countries' representatives believe that the Contadora process is entering the final phase.

Washington is up in arms. It is setting both political and military methods in motion. Washington's special envoy H. Shlaudeman has made a diplomatic "lightning tour" of the Latin American countries forming the "Contadora support group" with the aim of trying to influence the stance of those countries in a direction favorable to Washington.

The Pentagon is also very active. The largest naval maneuvers of recent times have been carried out in the Caribbean, involving U.S. and British marines as well as military subunits from the smaller states of the region dependent on them. In recent months the Washington administration has released $18 million for building up the Caribbean states' armed forces. Thus the line is being pursued of cobbling together a military bloc in Central America, under the Pentagon's leadership, of course.

The latest war games in the Caribbean were called "Exotic Palm." No matter how much Washington waves its palm branch it will not succeed in hiding its militaristic actions, which threaten the peoples' freedom and world peace.

COMPARISON OF SHEVARDNADZE STATEMENT AT UN

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 26 September carries in its First Edition on page 4 a TASS report under the heading "E. A. Shevardnadze's Speech at 40th UN General Assembly Session." The PRAVDA report has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 25 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page CC 1, as amended by the Moscow TASS Russian version, published in the 25 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page CC 11, revealing the following variations:

Page CC1, paragraph one, line one reads in PRAVDA: ... New York, September 25 TASS -- Eduard A. Shevardnadze.... (changing date)

Same paragraph, line two reads in PRAVDA: ... made a statement yesterday at the plenary .... (changing "today" to "yesterday")

Page CC 5, paragraph four, penultimate line reads in PRAVDA: ... the danger of nuclear war will be removed from the agenda? (rewording)

Page CC 7, paragraph two, lines two through five read in PRAVDA: ... adequate measures of monitoring [kontrol], national in some cases, or national in combination with international, whenever there is an objective necessity for this. We have as great an interest as anyone else in effective monitoring of compliance by ... (changing "verification" to "monitoring")

Page CC 11, paragraph four, penultimate line reads in: PRAVDA: ... resolving global problems..."

Thank You, Mr President. (applause) (adding ellipses and applause annotation)

PRAVDA NOTES CONCLUSION OF CPC CONFERENCE

PM250919 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Sep 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "End of the All-China CPC Conference"]

[Text] Beijing, 23 Sep -- The XINHUA agency reports that the all-China CPC conference concluded its work here today. It examined and approved the "CPC Central Committee Proposals With Regard to Drawing Up the Seventh 5-Year Plan for the PRC's Economic and Social Development (1986-1990), which will be published later in the press.

It is also reported that the conference partly regularized the composition of the party's Central Committee, the CPC Central Advisory Commission, and the CPC Central Discipline Inspection Commission: extra new members were elected to replace those who have left the Central Committee and the two central commissions. The concluding plenary session of the conference was addressed by Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yun, and Li Xiannian, members of the CPC Central Committee Politburo Standing Committee.

Personnel Changes

PM261408 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "CPC Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Sep -- XINHUA reports that yesterday's fifth plenum of the CPC Central Committee, 12th convocation, effected a "partial adjustment" of the membership of the CPC Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat. The plenum promoted Yao Yilin, vice premier of the PRC State Council, from candidate to full member of the Politburo. PRC State Council Vice Premiers Tian Jiyun and Li Peng, PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, CPC Central Committee Secretariat member Hu Qili, and CPC Central Committee Political and Legal Commission Secretary Qiao Shi were elected CPC Central Committee Politburo members.

Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian, and Chen Yun are still on the CPC Central Committee Politburo Standing Committee. Ye Jianying quit the Standing Committee on health grounds.

There was also a "partial adjustment" of the members of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat, which has 11 members.

The plenum approved the results of the supplementary elections to leading organs of the CPC Central Advisory Commission and CPC Central Discipline Inspection Commission which were held at today's plenums of these party organs.

COMMENTATOR RECALLS 8TH CPC NATIONAL CONGRESS

OW261818 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 0400 GMT 26 Sep

[Klimov commentary on the 29th anniversary of the 8th CPC National Congress]

[Text] As everyone knows, following the victory of its revolution in 1949, China's foreign policy was centered on the principle of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Let us see how the Eighth CPC National Congress assessed this principle.

The Eighth CPC National Congress pointed out that the line of cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries conformed to the basic interests of the Chinese people. The congress further pointed out that the common class objectives and interests of China and the Soviet Union constituted the basis for their cooperation and joint actions in the international arena.

These objectives and interests, the congress delegates said, were directly opposed to those of the imperialists.

The Eighth CPC National Congress pointed out: As can be seen by the people all over the world, the Soviet Union, China, and other people's democratic countries are making every effort toward peaceful coexistence and are actively advocating disarmement and the reduction of military expenditures. In sharp contrast to this, however, the U.S. imperialists continually engage in an arms race, fearing peaceful coexistence as acutely as they fear a deadly fire. U.S. troops are deployed in various places far from their own territory, including Taiwan -- a Chinese territory illegally occupied by the United States -- and other Asian countries.

In addition, the delegates to the Eighth CPC National Congress made a principled assessment of the myth of the Soviet threat which the U.S. imperialists used to conceal their scheme against peace and against the independence and freedom of the people of various countries. As is known to all, this myth concocted by the imperialists was widely exploited at that time as it is today. A document issued by the Eighth CPC National Congress pointed out: Facts can never be concealed. Socialism and aggression are absolutely incompatible. In socialist countries, gone are those classes who used to profit by invading and plundering other countries and peoples. This means that the social root cause for aggression against other countries has been eliminated.

Also stressed at the Eighth CPC National Congress was the vital significance of the Soviet-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Alliance, and Mutual Assistance. One of the documents issued by the congress stated that this treaty, signed in 1950, was the most important document on China's foreign policy. On the rostrum of the congress, it was announced with emphasis that a strong Sino-Soviet alliance was a reliable guarantee for the peace in the Far East and all other parts of the world.

We can see from the above that the Eighth CPC National Congress wanted the People's China to pursue a true socialist policy -- a policy based on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

'IMPORTANCE' OF SOVIET-CHINESE RELATIONS NOTED

OW260901 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0200 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Mulatov commentary: "Prerequisites for Good-Neighborliness and Cooperation"]

[Text] A major event will soon occur in the life of the Chinese people -- the 36th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. The history of the Chinese revolution, which came to a victorious conclusion with the founding of the PRC on 1 October 1949, contains many stirring, splendid chapters. They include chapters describing the Soviet people's fraternal and effective support for the Chinese people in the latter's struggle for national and social liberation.

Recorded in the annals of Soviet-Chinese relations is this fact: Of all the countries in the world, the Soviet Union was the first to sever all relations with the Kuomintang government, to officially recognize the PRC, and to establish diplomatic relations with it on 2 October 1949. Chinese leaders appraised this Soviet move as a vigorous international action in support of the victory of the Chinese revolution and of the central people's government of the newly founded PRC at a time when the civil war was still going on in China and the United States was openly interfering in China's internal affairs.

To the Soviet people, the concept of the Chinese revolution has always been understandable, precious, and close. The Chinese people were striving to stop imperialist interference in their internal affairs and to build a prosperous socialist society, and their aspirations have always received a favorable response from the Soviet people. This is why China laid its socialist foundation when China and the Soviet Union were engaged in the closest bilateral cooperation economically and political coordination internationally.

As Chinese newspapers particularly pointed out on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the PRC, Soviet-Chinese cooperation was unprecedented in scale and efficiency.

Dear Chinese listeners, the forthcoming 36th anniversary of the founding of the PRC will, I think, be a (?good opportunity) for us to explore why the fundamental interests of the Soviet people accord with those of the Chinese people. It is important to emphasize that the objective prerequisites for the development of Soviet-Chinese relations are to strive for the great cause of socialism, to foster good-neighborly relations in the interest of the sacred cause, mutual benefit, and coordination in international affairs.

The consistent policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, which is designed to expand the scope of mutual understanding and cooperation with China and to bring about all-round normalization of relations between the two neighboring countries, the two largest socialist states, has never been affected by any temporary factors. Even during the dark period of the great Cultural Revolution, or the 10 catastrophic years as the Chinese press calls it, the Soviet Union was always concerned about how to improve the estranged Soviet-Chinese relations. The Soviet Union has also always advocated the establishment of Soviet-Chinese relations by taking into consideration the decisive factor that the vital interests of the Soviet people accord objectively with those of the Chinese people.

In recent years, Soviet-Chinese relations have gradually improved to some extent. The cooperation between the two countries has been restored in the economic, scientific, and technological fields, and they are establishing beneficial contacts in the scientific and cultural fields. The broad masses of workers and other people in our two countries naturally regard all this as a very good thing and are pleased with it.

Finally, we want to point out the importance of Soviet-Chinese relations as a factor in the international situation in Asia and the whole world. As past experience has shown, the prospects for and the possibility of peace and stability in the whole of Asia as well as equal cooperation among all Asian countries regardless of their social systems depend to a considerable extent on the condition of Soviet-Chinese relations. If the Soviet Union and China act according to their good-neighborly tradition and mutual understanding, they will undoubtedly be able to jointly make a very big contribution to achieving these objectives.

PRC ENVOY ADDRESSES MOSCOW ANNIVERSARY MEETING

OW211215 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0200 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Excerpts] The Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society, the Committee of Soviet Veterans, and Far East Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences held a meeting at the Moscow Friendship House on the evening of 16 September to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the victory over Japanese militarism.

Attending the meeting were people from all walks of life and participants in the war of liberation in China's northeastern provinces and Korea. Also present at the meeting were Chinese Ambassador Li Zewang, Korean Ambassador Kwon Hui-kyong, Mongolian Charge d'Affaires ad interim (Dengushivan), and Korean and Mongolian students and postgraduate students of universities in Moscow. Bernov, vice chairman of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, made an opening speech. Titarenko, director of the Far East Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, gave a report entitled "On the 40th Anniversary of the Victory Over Japanese Militarism."

Li Zewang, Chinese ambassador to the Soviet Union, spoke in Russian. He said: It is a great pleasure to have the opportunity today to meet veteran fighters of the Soviet Red Army who fought against the Japanese aggressor 40 years ago and to meet and rejoice with the Soviet, Korean, and Mongolian comrades over the great victory. The Chinese people will never forget the great contribution made by the USSR in the antifascist war. Forty years ago, many fine Soviet, Korean, and Mongolian young people sacrificed their lives in fighting the common enemy, the Japanese aggressors. Their monumental contributions will be remembered forever by the progressive people of the world.

Ambassador Li Zewang said in conclusion: To achieve its major tasks, China needs a sustained, stable, and peaceful international environment. Normalization of Chinese-Soviet relations will play a very important role in maintaining peace and security in Asia and the entire world.

Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the Soviet Union, said: The Soviet people and Army bore the heaviest burden during World War II. They made the decisive contribution in defeating fascist Germany, liberating the European people, smashing Japanese imperialism, and liberating the Korean people. They fulfilled their noble internationalist duty with flying colors. Ambassador Kwon Hui-kyong continued: Today Japanese militarism is again rising and becoming a sinister force of aggression and war. Asia should be peaceful and independent. Japanese aggressors must not forget historical lessons.

Entertainment programs were presented before the meeting ended.

ISHIBASHI QUERIED ON TALKS IN USSR, OTHER ISSUES

OW201135 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Excerpts] At a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists, Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of the JSP Central Executive Committee who is currently visiting the Soviet Union, said:

[Begin Ishibashi recording] I think the conversations I had were very substantive not only in quantity but also in quality. This is not only my opinion. As General Secretary Gorbachev stated at the end of the meeting, the conversations were very significant and substantive. We share the same view.

Before coming here, I met with Prime Minister Nakasone. First, I relayed his message during the talks. In response to a question concerning the summit meeting, Gorbachev said: We should realize that we have a great responsibility not only to the American or Soviet people, respectively, but also the people of the entire world. In the United States, there seems to be a move [words indistinct] saying that the summit meeting is significant merely for the sake of meeting. However, I do not share the same view. In conclusion, he said that despite various difficult conditions, he would do everything with sincerity to make the meeting a success.

On Foreign Minister Shevardnadze's visit to Japan, he said that the visit would certainly materialize, adding that he would do his best to realize the visit. However, to my request that a definite date be set for the visit, he said that it would be decided by the foreign minister himself.

We also discussed many other issues. I will discuss another matter that concerns Prime Minister Nakasone. As you all know, Soviet Culture Minister Dimichev is currently visiting Japan with a personal message from General Secretary Gorbachev. The message states that the Japanese Government should pay due attention to a recent proposal for working out comprehensive measures to ensure security in Asia. I asked for more specific details. I said that Asia needs something similar to the European security conference. To this, he said: The European security conference is certainly an organization of great significance. However, much effort was involved in establishing it. I think Asia should have something similar, but I do not think it is necessary to follow the example of the European security conference. There are other ways, including the signing of multinational or bilateral agreements. We can start from whatever is available. This is what he stated.

The JSP and the CPSU have reached a consensus on issues concerning resolute opposition to war and pursuance of peace. On my part, I emphasized that the JSP was founded on the basis of a critical assessment of the experience of World War II. Proceeding from the premise that bitter errors of the past must never be repeated, we have persistently maintained our stand on safeguarding the constitution which renounces armament.

We consider the 1-percent-of-GNP ceiling on defense spending as the last barrier to Japan becoming a military power. If this barrier is removed, the armed forces will continue to expand, and Japan will take the road of becoming a military power. Needless to say, if Japan should spend, say 3 percent of GNP on military expenditure, it would become the third largest military power in the world. I have stated that the JSP will do everything to prevent this. Moreover, as the only nation that has experienced an atomic bombing, we take it as an important task to oppose nuclear weapons. Herein also lies one of the JSP's guidelines. We appeal to the United States and the Soviet Union to eliminate nuclear weapons.

We sincerely hope that serious discussions will be held and results will be achieved at the coming summit meeting and the disarmament talks that have been resumed in Geneva. I have also stated our approval of any proposal that aims or leads to the elimination of nuclear weapons.

As for the SDI program, I have stated that we disagree with President Reagan's assertion that it is a defensive or a nonnuclear weapon and that it will lead to the elimination of nuclear weapons. We oppose the idea because it leads to the transfer of the dreadful arms race to outer space.

Next, we touched on Japan's relations with its neighbors in East Asia. We reached a consensus that the military alliances in both the East and the West blocks should be resolved at the same time. More specifically, I stated that it should include the Japan-U.S. security treaty, the U.S.-ROK treaty of mutual cooperation, and the treaty of mutual cooperation between the United States and the Philippines. I confirmed that these treaties in the West should be resolved. I also pointed out that in order to cover the Asia and Pacific area, it would be better to also include the ANZUS pact. [end recording]

At the press conference, Chairman Ishibashi also remarked on the outcome of exchanges concerning USSR-Japan and USSR-China relations. Views were also exchanged on the peaceful reunification of Korea. Answering a Radio Moscow reporter's questions, Chairman Ishibashi agreed with the Soviet proposal to conclude a treaty between the two countries on the so-called "nuclear guarantees"; that is, to seal in treaty from the USSR's pledge not to launch a nuclear attack on Japan provided that Japan strictly adheres to its three nonnuclear principles.

SOVIET, JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARIANS DISCUSS TIES

LD262114 Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 26 TASS -- A meeting has taken place in the USSR Supreme Soviet today between Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and members of permanent commissions of the two chambers of the Supreme Soviet, and a delegation of the Japanese Diet (parliament) led by Michita Sakata, chairman of the House of Representatives.

During the meeting, which passed in an atmosphere of the common striving for mutual understanding, both sides stressed the importance attached by the two countries to the development and broadening of contacts between the parliaments of the Soviet Union and Japan.

The Soviet side stated that Soviet policy towards Japan was principled and consistent. We want to have goodneighbourly relations and to organize extensive cooperation in the political, economic, scientific, technical, cultural and other fields.

The Soviet Union is convinced of the need to improve Soviet-Japanese relations. It was noted that new obstacles on this road could be created by Japan's growing preparations and by its participation in the U.S. "star wars" program, on which the USA insists.

The Japanese visitors' attention was attracted to Soviet peace initiatives on ways to ensure peace in Asia on the basis of a comprehensive approach, and also to the Soviet proposals on the non-militarization of space and on lowering the level of armed confrontation, inter alia, in the Far East.

The Japanese side voiced a desire for the further development of relations between the two countries and stressed that Japan, the only country to be affected by the horrendous consequences of nuclear explosions, advocated an end to the nuclear arms race and reductions in the present-day nuclear arms arsenals and wished success to the Soviet-U.S. summit and to the Geneva talks.

The Japanese visitors said that the parliament of their country had passed a resolution on using space exclusively for peaceful purposes.

The Japanese deputies said that in their view, the ensuring of security in Asia through cooperation among all states in the region was an important objective which would require considerable efforts. Both sides said it was useful to continue exchanges of opinion on this subject in different forms and at different levels.

AGREEMENT TO EXTEND U.S. PRESENCE ON OKINAWA NOTED

LD261447 Moscow TASS in English 1424 GMT 26 Sep 85

["Seeking To Please the Pentagon" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 26 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The Japanese Government will permit American troops to use plots of land in Okinawa to be used for bases and other military facilities for another 20 years, Koichi Kato, head of the National Defense Agency of Japan, stated Wednesday [25 September]. This decision taken by Tokyo perpetuates the take-over of the island by the U.S. military.

The Okinawa Isalnd over which Japanese jurisdiction was restored only in May 1972 was before that actually in U.S. possession for more than two decades and a half after the end of World War Two. However, even today U.S. military presence is felt there so keenly that Okinawa is called a "barbed-wired island". It accounts for over half of all the U.S. military bases whose network covers the whole of the Japanese archipelago.

About one fifth of arable land of the island has been taken up by U.S. airfields, shooting ranges and arms depots.

Kadena, one of the biggest U.S. strategic Air Force bases abroad, is situated in Okinawa. It is from there that U.S. "Flying Fortresses" went to bomb Korea and Vietnam during U.S. aggressions against those countries. Today Okinawa is the biggest stronghold of the nuclear-missile strategy of the Pentagon in the Asian and Pacific region. Marine units included in the gendarme "Rapid Deployment Force" are stationed there. It is reported that nuclear weapons are deployed at U.S. bases.

Earlier the Japanese authorities said that the land taken up by U.S. troops in Okinawa was "temporarily granted on lease" to them. The term set for end of the lease has long been over. Nonetheless, the U.S. military yielded not an inch of the land occupied by them. Moreover, they have been given a free hand for a further entrenchment in the island.

The National Defense Agency of Japan which is so generous to its U.S. ally is in no way embarrassed by the fact that the granting of Okinawa to the Pentagon to be used by it as a place d'armes runs counter to the Japanese Constitution and the anti-war feeling of the local population.

Tokyo's decision to consolidate U.S. military presence in Okinawa, the same as the new five-year military program endorsed recently which provides for the military expenditures running into 76 billion dollars, are another evidence of the U.S. intention to turn Japan into a key link of the "eastern front" which is being knocked together today. However, this is at variance with the national interests of Japan whose authority in the international affairs can be ensured not through militarisation but through its contribution to the strengthening of security in Asia.

PEACEFUL ELECTIONS HELD IN PUNJAB STATE

LD260948 Moscow TASS in English 0808 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Amritsar (Punjab State), September 26 TASS -- Separatist forces, supported by the USA and other Western countries as well as Pakistan, have failed in their attempts to aggravate the situation in the Indian State of Punjab. The Wednesday, [25 September] elections for the Punjab legislature and to elect 13 deputies for the House of the People of the Indian Parliament from the state took place in a quiet atmosphere. Punjab's Governor Ardjun Singh made a special statement to thank the electorate for the mass participation in voting which, he said, was a "resolute reply to the machinations of hostile forces". It is said in the statement that the elections became an important landmark in the struggle for a united India.

GANDHI REORGANIZES TOP GOVERNMENT POSITIONS

LD250846 Moscow TASS in English 0719 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] New Delhi, September 25 TASS -- Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of India, reorganized India's Government today, the UNI news agency reports. Barlam Bhagat became minister of foreign affairs. In the previous cabinet this post was held by Rajiv Gandhi. By the order of the prime minister two ministries have been set up -- the Ministry of Human Resources and the Ministry for Program Implementation. They are headed by the former defense Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao and Abdul Ghani Khan Choudhuri included in the Cabinet of Ministers.

During the reshuffling of the government of a total of ten new ministers of state were appointed.

ARKHIPOV RECEIVES INDIAN, SCIENCE MINISTER

PM181036 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Meetings, Conversations"]

[Text] On 16 September, I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Shivraj V. Patil, Indian minister of state for science and technology; who is in the USSR at the invitation of the State Committee for Science and Technology in connection with a festival of Indian science and technology in the USSR.

A conversation took place on questions of the further development of scientific and technical ties between the USSR and India within the framework of the implementation of agreements reached during the May 1985 visit to the USSR by Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

India's Ambassador to the USSR Nurul Hasan took part in the conversation.

On the same day I.V. Arkhipov received H. Apfalter, general director of the [Austrian] Voest-Alpine firm, and had a conversation with him on some questions of Soviet-Austrian trade and economic cooperation.

Austria's Ambassador to the USSR H. Liedermann was present at the conversation.

BUDAPEST REPORTS GORBACHEV-KADAR COMMUNIQUE

LD252029 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] The joint communique of the friendly visit has been published. According to this communique, Janos Kadar and Mikhail Gorbachev, during talks which took place in a comradely atmosphere, mutually informed each other about the progress in building and perfecting advanced socialist countries. They informed each other about the implementation of the resolutions of the 13th Party Congress in Hungary and the wide-ranging preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress in the Soviet Union.

They emphasized the importance, in principle, that both countries have set a task for speeding up social and economic development through the comprehensive increase of production efficiency, the more complete utilization of the historical advantages of socialism and of all the potentials of socialist economic planning, the substantive unfolding of ideological and spiritual values, and the social achievement of the socialist society while paying attention to common experiences, the general laws of building socialism, and the national characteristics.

The leaders of the two parties noted with satisfaction the relationship between Hungary and the Soviet Union, based on many sided cooperation and brotherly friendship that has reached a high level.

Our cooperation has developed further in all areas of social life in the spirit of the agreements made during a visit of a Hungarian party and government delegation to the Soviet Union in July 1983. They promised solemnly that the MSZMP and the CPSU would continue unchanged to endeavor to deepen Hungarian-Soviet relations in all areas, on the basis of Marxism, Leninism, and socialist internationalism. They paid particular attention to ensure that the effectiveness of economic relations of the two countries would increase primarily in the leading areas of scientific-technical progress. We persistently seek out and employ new forms of cooperation between the institutions, enterprises, and work place collectives of the two countries. The long term economic and scientific-technological cooperation program between Hungary and the Soviet Union lasting to the year 2000 provides favorable possibilities for this.

Hungary and the Soviet Union, in the future too, intend to actively contribute to the development of socialist integration in the economic sphere and to the realization of the economic goals that were jointly set by the CEMA member states at their high level conference. These make possible the further strengthening of the economic and political positions of socialism and its attraction in the world.

In the course of reviewing the international situation, Kadar and Gorbachev emphasized the further consolidation of the unity of the Warsaw Pact members. This is one of the principle factors of a successful struggle against, before everything, the danger of war posed by the most reactionary circles of American imperialism. Kadar, on behalf of the MSZMP and the Hungarian Peoples Republic, assured his full support for the Soviet Union's efforts for halting the arms race, preventing the militarization of space, and preventing nuclear war. They singled out the significance of such large scale Soviet peace initiatives of the past like the universal moratorium for nuclear weapon experiments, or the proposal for the peaceful utilization of the stratosphere.

The leaders of the two parties took it as a point of departure that it is possible to achieve a favorable turn in international relations provided that the United States and its NATO allies give up their plans for breaking up the military strategic balance of power. They confirmed the readiness of Hungary and the Soviet Union to increase, together with the other countries of the socialist community, the consolidation of peace and international security, to reduce the level of military confrontation, and to improve the political climate in Europe and in the world in order that detente be revived in interstate relations.

The leaders of the MSZMP and the CPSU emphasized that in international circumstances where the aggressiveness of imperialism has increased, the further strengthening of the internationalist and comradely cooperation and solidarity of the Communist and workers' parties is a timely task. They confirmed their position on developing and strengthening relations with progressive movements and political parties in the interest of guarding world peace.

The meeting took place in a cordial atmosphere and in the spirit marked by an identity of views about all the issues discussed. Kadar invited Gorbachev for a friendly visit to Hungary. Gorbachev accepted the invitation with thanks.

KADAR CONFERS WITH NIKONOV ON GORBACHEV TALKS

LD262227 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 26 Sep 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] In Budapest today, Janos Kadar received Comrade Nikonov who heads the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet which is visiting Hungary. The great importance of the meeting between Comrade Gorbachev and Janos Kadar, which took place in Moscow on 25 September to further strengthening the relations of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the USSR and Hungary, was stressed in the conversation. Janos Kadar highly assessed the foreign political activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state, which aims at curbing the arms race, preventing war, and strengthening peace and international security. Parliaments can make a weighty contribution to solving this responsible task. [video shows Kadar and Nikonov shaking hands; Nikonov, Kadar with two other men and a female (?interpreter) are seen seated at a table]

CORRECTION TO NIKONOV DINNER SPEECH, MEETINGS

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Dinner Speech, Meeting" published in the 26 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 1, paragraph one, lines two and three: ... headed by V. P. Nikonov, deputy chairman of the Agro-Industrial.... (correcting title)

SOVIET-FRENCH CONSULTATIONS HELD ON ASIA

LD251906 Moscow in French to France and Belgium 1730 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Soviet-French consultations on the situation in Asia took place on 24 and 25 September at the USSR Foreign Ministry. Mikhail Kapitsa, the deputy foreign minister and Mr (Michel Combal, director of the French External Relations Ministry took part respectively on the Soviet and French sides.

UK'S DAVIES, LABOR PARTY HOLD TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD210400 Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 20 TASS -- Britain's shadow defense secretary Denzil Davies accompanied by his political assistant D. Hopkins was staying in Moscow on September 17-20 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the CPSU. The members of the British Labor Party had conversations on problems of curbing the arms race and promoting disarmament at the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Institute of the U.S.A. and Canada under the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., the Institute of World Economics and International Relations under the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. and also with representatives of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the U.S.S.R.

CLAIMS OF U.S. NUCLEAR STOCKPILES IN TURKEY VIEWED

PM231118 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Sep 85 Second Edition p 5

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA press service report: "Agency Report"]

[Text] Recently the AP Agency disseminated the following report: As is clear from a statement by U.S. nuclear arms specialist W. Arkin to the journal BULLETIN OF ATOMIC SCIENTISTS, the Pentagon has currently been creating large stockpiles of nuclear warheads in Turkey. According to him, there are more than 500 nuclear warheads in depots at the Balikesir, Murted, Eskisehir, and Erhac military bases, 300 of which are nuclear aerial bombs. W. Arkin alleges that for the last 2 years these nuclear weapons have been in a state of combat readiness for use against targets in the Soviet Union and that four air force formations reinforced with these weapons are ready for action at any moment.

Although an official spokesman for the Turkish Foreign Ministry has repudiated the facts cited in the AP report, the publication of this information has attracted the close attention of the country's public. The newspapers note that "the growth of the U.S. and NATO nuclear presence in Turkey has reached an aggressive level." Intheir commentaries they also stress that nuclear weapons on Turkish territory pose serious problems for the country and may entail grave consequences.

According to the newspaper MILLIYET, Turkey's "important strategic position," of which the United States and the NATO allies talk so much, has brought Turkey nothing but additional difficulties and spending. This question is now assuming special topicality in connection with the preparations for the signing in December this year of a new American-Turkish agreement on "cooperation in the defense sphere," within the framework of which the United States is trying to impose new military obligations on Turkey.

In this connection an editorial in the newspaper GUNES is noteworthy. It stresses that the Soviet Union also has allies in the Warsaw Pact. However it does not have stockpiles of nuclear weapons -- either tactical or strategic -- on those countries' territory, the paper points out.

FINLAND'S SORSA GREETED ON ACCORD JUBILEE

PM191528 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sep 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Kalevi Sorsa, Finnish prime minister

Mr Prime Minister, please accept our sincere gratitude for your warm words and good wishes addressed to us in connection with the 30th anniversary of the agreement between the USSR and Finland on the Soviet Union's renunciation of its rights to the use of the Porkkala-Udd territory as a naval base and the withdrawal of Soviet Armed Forces from this territory.

This act of goodwill convincingly showed that the Soviet Union firmly adheres to the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different socioeconomic systems and intends to continue to develop relations of friendship and mutual trust with Finland in every possible way.

At the same time as the agreement on Porkkala-Udd was signed the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid between the USSR and Finland, which has successfully stood the test of time and has become the reliable foundation for the progressive development of Soviet-Finnish relations, was extended.

We express confidence that friendly Soviet-Finnish relations will continue to expand and deepen in the interests of our countries' peoples and of strengthening international security and peace.

The USSR Council of Ministers

SOVIET-PORTUGUESE BILATERAL TRADE TALKS END

LD262116 Moscow TASS in English 1607 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 26 TASS -- The mixed Soviet-Portuguese commission on monitoring the observance of the trade agreement between the USSR and Portugal ended its sixth session here today.

The Soviet delegation was led by Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, Aleksey Manzhulo, and the Portuguese by Raquel de Betancour Ferreira.

The session was convened to review the results of and prospects for Soviet-Portuguese trade and economic relations. The sides expressed their intention to further develop trade and expand mutual goods deliveries.

The sides exchanged opinions on the possibility of signing an agreement on economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the USSR and Portugal.

POLITBURO DISCUSSES DRAFT CPSU PROGRAM

LD261825 Moscow TASS in English 1744 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 26 TASS -- At this regular meeting the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee discussed the draft new edition of the CPSU programme that is being prepared in accordance with a decision of the 26th Party Congress. As it was noted at the meeting, the presented document reflects the main trends in the development of the country's domestic life and the international situation, the experience accumulated by the party in the time since the adoption of the current programme and is based on the guidelines set forth by the April 1985 plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee and the conference on questions of accelarating scientific and technological progress. This makes it possible to define more precisely and concretely the prospects of Soviet society's development, the ways and means of attaining the supreme aim -- communism. The prime theoretical and political importance of the conclusion that in present internal and international conditions the road to communism lies through the all-round perfection of socialism and the basis of accelerating the country's social and economic development was emphasised in this connection.

Proposals on changes in the CPSU rules were studied. These changes will make it possible to bring the provisions of the rules in line with the new edition of the CPSU programme, to ensure the further perfection of inner-party relations, specify some statutory norms in connection with ripe requirements of the party's practice. It was pointed out at the meeting that changes in the rules will facilitate the growth of the party's guiding role in society, the enhancement of the responsibility and creative vigour of communists.

The Political Bureau studied the draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and the Period to the Year 2000 that was specified on its instruction. The draft centres on the steady growth of the people's living standards on the basis of faster rates of the country's social and economic development, a resolute switch of the economy to the road of intensive development and acceleration of scientific and technological progress.

Provisions are made in the guidelines for a large-scale modernisation of all branches of the national economy, a more efficient utilisation of the already created production potential, steady growth of labour productivity and perfection of the entire system of management. As it was noted at the meeting of the Political Bureau, the attainment of the targets set in the draft basic guidelines will ensure a qualitatively new level of the economy's development and the satisfaction of the material and cultural requirements of Soviet people, a further strengthening of our motherland's defence might.

It was decided to submit the documents studied by the Politbureau for discussion by a regular plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Politbureau approved the results of M.S. Gorbachev's conversation with the General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party Janos Kadar, who was on a friendly working visit in the USSR. The resolve of the two parties further to strengthen fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Hungarian People's Republic on principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism was confirmed during this conversation that displayed the unity of views of the CPSU and the HSWP on all the main questions of our time. The Political Bureau stressed the importance of the accords that were reached on further improving the effectiveness of cooperation in the sphere of politics and ideology, on making fuller use of the reserves of intensifying economic and scientific-technical ties, on the close interaction of the two countries in the struggle for peace and the security of peoples.

Having studied the results of M.S. Gorbachev's meeting with the President of Finland Mauno Koivisto the Politibureau noted the big importance of the intention of the sides, that was confirmed during this meeting, further to protect and strengthen friendship and mutual trust, consistently to implement the provisions of the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and Finland. The coinciding approach of the two countries to questions of removing the danger of war, curbing the arms race and averting the militarization of outer space facilitates the turn to detente in Europe and in the world as a whole, the development of business cooperation between countries and peoples.

At its meeting the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee also adopted decisions on other questions of party and state life.

PONOMAREV ADDRESSES FRIENDSHIP SOCIETIES MEETING

LD262101 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 26 TASS -- Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, called on activists of Soviet societies of friendship with foreign countries to make more extensive use of the boundless opportunities to develop international cooperation. These possibilities are in the attractive force of socialism among whose fundamental values are freedom from exploitation, social and national oppression, the right to work and health protection, to housing, free access to education and culture, confidence in the morrow and true power of the people that are ensured both materially and legislatively, he said today in his speech in Moscow at a meeting of the Soviet public devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Ties With Foreign Countries.

These possibilities are in the foreign policy line of the CPSU and the Soviet state that accord with the most profound interests of peoples and are based on struggle for mankind's peaceful future, for averting the threat of nuclear war, for developing constructive cooperation on the basis of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, for removing all forms of discrimination in international relations. They are in the ever growing activity of Soviet people who fully support the CPSU's foreign policy, in their boundless readiness to devote their energy and knowledge to the strengthening of peace and friendship among peoples.

These possibilities are also in the existence abroad of millions and millions of selfless friends of our country. We can note with satisfaction that their numbers are growing. The existence and growth of the number of societies of friendship with the world's first socialist country are irrefutable evidence of its steady growing international prestige, an indicator of the ever increasing striving of the foreign public to set up friendly relations with the Soviet Union.

In conditions of the serious aggravation of the international situation it is important to convey to millions of people on earth the essence and meaning of the Soviet state's foreign policy which are to revive the process of detente, to achieve a turn from a world crammed with weapons to a reliable and all-embracing system of international security, Boris Ponomarev stressed. The Soviet Union's numerous major peace initiatives are directed at the achievement of this aim.

It is important for the efforts taken on the state level to ease tension, the author stressed, to rest firmly on the moral authority of the world public opinion, on vigorous actions of the peaceloving public.

The Soviet people is faced with huge, scopeful tasks of accelerating socio-economic development and perfecting socialist society, tasks of astounding novelty and scope, and intended to be carried out in the course of peaceful construction on a long-term basis. The forthcoming 27th Congress of the Communist Party will be an important milestone in the country's development and all Communists, our entire people are preparing for it. The congress will adopt a new edition of the party programme geared to the future, to the 21st century. All this is vivid proof that we firmly are following the Leninist road of peace and peaceful coexistence, that the Soviet "military threat," about which they scream in the West, does not exist and simply cannot exist. The preservation of peace is our country's top-priority aim, Boris Ponomarev said in conclusion.

It was noted at the meeting that the system of friendship organisations, set up in the USSR, makes it possible to carry out up to 60,000 various activities every year that extensively familiarise the Soviet public with the present life and culture of other nations, facilitate the internationalist education of Soviet people. This system enhances the successful maintenance by the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies of ties with 10,000 foreign public, state, cultural, educational and scientific organisations and associations, political parties, local government agencies, universities and other educational establishments, as well as with statesmen, public figures in more than 140 countries.

CPSU Greets Friendship Societies

LD261519 Moscow TASS in English 1203 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 26 TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee has sent a message of greetings to the participants of a celebration meeting in Moscow marking the 60th anniversary of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries (SSOD). Today, the message says, SSOD is a mass organization which is playing an increasing part in the development of public relations. Its activities, reflecting the democratism of the Soviet socialist system and the desire of the Soviet people to live in peace and friendship with other peoples, have the invariable support of the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

We highly appreciate the dedicated and selfless work of friendship societies abroad, millions of our friends who are bringing to the mass of people in their countries the word of truth about the Soviet Union, its peaceable foreign policy and advocate friendship and broader cooperation with the Soviet Union. They may continue to count on full understanding and support for the Soviet public, the message says. In a complicated and tense international situation when the danger of nuclear-missile war is hanging over the world, the message says, the Soviet Union resolutely comes out against the arms race, which is being spurred on by imperialism, and for preventing it from being spread to space, and is doing everything in its power for the course of events to take a turn for peace and security for all peoples in the world. The way to this lies through mutual understanding and peaceful coexistence of states, through extensive and benevolent intercourse between the peoples.

These aims are also served by SSOD's honorary mission, the message says. Studying the history, culture and daily life of other peoples helps remove barriers of distrust and suspicion, raised so stubbornly by the reactionary forces, and paves the way for cooperation and goodneighbourly relations. The Soviet friendship societies are called upon to further develop and strengthen ties with the public abroad, to satisfy more fully the increased interest in the world in the work and spiritual pursuits of Soviet people, Soviet culture, the peaceful foreign policy of the USSR, and the CPSU's activity in perfecting Soviet socialist society, the message stresses.

GORBACHEV DISCUSSES OBJECTIVES WITH WORKERS

PM251343 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Sep 85 First Edition pp 2-3

[Unattributed report: "Baton of Socialist Traditions"]

[Excerpts] As already reported, a meeting with Stakhanov movement veterans and with production pacemakers and innovators was held at the CPSU Central Committee 20 September. Their speeches are published below. (Footnote) (Speeches published in abridged form)

Speech by Hero of Socialist Labor K.G. Petrov, Senior Inspector of Voroshilovgrad Oblast's "Stakhanovshakhtostroy" Trust and Former Party Organizer for the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) at the "Tsentralnaya-Irmino" Mine

Today's meeting at the CPSU Central Committee is further evidence that our party is true to Lenin's behest -- to consult the people constantly and to take people's opinion into account when resolving major state affairs.

During the anniversary of the Stakhanov movement, the veteran continued, I have visited many mining collectives. I have been gladdened by the miners' militant mood and their desire to produce as much coal as possible and fittingly greet the Leninist party's 27th Congress.

Once again, as was the case during the first 5-year plans, the situation in the world demands that we outstrip time and do everything to accelerate scientific and technical progress; achieve the world's highest level of labor productivity in the shortest time. The working class perceives with great understanding and ardent support the tasks posed by the party's Central Committee.

We veterans and mentors of young people see and feel that our modern workers have no less patriotism, initiative, and desire for constant creative questing than the first Stakhanovites. They are really educated people who are able to think in a technically competent and economically substantiated way.

But, I believe that the fullest use is not being made of the modern worker's experience and knowledge. Labor enthusiasm is still frequently restrained by lack of coordination in planning; lack of the necessary machinery, equipment, and materials; violations of the rhythmic nature of production; and lack of attention to innovators' suggestions.

Mines still do not have heading combines for development working in hard rock. There is no reliable equipment for working steeply dipping seams. It is difficult to organize a mass movement for economy and thrift if no record is kept of the consumption of resources not only at the work places, but also in the teams and shops. Hence, there is also formalism in autonomous financing. The following absurd situation also happens: The collective does not yet have control figures for the plan, but already adopts pledges to overfulfill them. As a result, the competition organizers' efforts sometimes end in the adoption of unrealistic pledges. Party organizations ought to pay more attention to these questions.

Work assessment according to the end result is a good means against wage leveling. There must be fitting recompense for shock work.

But, K.G. Petrov said, the ruble is not so dear to the modern worker as the word and the fame which the collective creates about him.

This is sometimes missed in our practical work and we get carried away with rubles. Moral incentives are needed to enhance the entire energy of our working class.

M.S. Gorbachev: Very true. Recently, there seems to have been an underestimation of the moral factor, of what is inherent in our Soviet people, of their desire to display their socialist patriotism, to receive public recognition, and to do something necessary for society and not for the sake of rubles. This must also be taken into account when developing the economic machinery. In short, it is necessary to take a Leninist approach.

K.G. Petrov: The people wholly support the party policy of strengthening discipline and order and asserting a sober way of life. The Central Committee is right not to permit any indulgences and to firmly pursue the charted line. Similar firmness and unity of word and deed must also be manifested locally.

It is particularly necessary to hold leaders responsible. For what happens sometimes? A leader comes to a mine. The miners tell him frankly about their troubles and he promises to give, do, help, and rectify. He goes away. But, in actual fact everything remains as it was. We must have fewer people who make empty promises in leading posts; there must be serious people who answer for their word given to the collective.

M.S. Gorbachev: There is another disease. Some leader comes to an enterprise or construction site and he overlooks the people: He goes to the installation, the tractor, the bulldozer, the turbine. Then he quietly goes away. We must rid ourselves of this disease.

Our people possess high political culture and education. As Lenin dreamed, working people today are capable of participating on equal terms in the country's management and resolving political and economic questions. Whoever does not understand this cannot lead at all.

K.G. Petrov: We veterans of mine labor are concerned about the unstable working of the Donbass coal industry. Such major issues as the construction of new mines, the modernization of existing ones, and their provision with new highly productive equipment are being resolved only slowly, and the material and technical base of mine construction organizations is being developed badly, although there have been corresponding decisions about this. It is most likely necessary to make tougher demands on their implementation. For the party's prestige, the state's prestige, and the labor collective's work honor lie behind this.

Speech by Hero of Socialist Labor V.I. Gaganova, Senior Engineer of Kalinin Oblast's Vyshniy Volochek Cotton Combine

It is significant that there is such broad discussion of Stakhanovite traditions now that our entire country is preparing for the 27th CPSU Congress. Your speech, Mikhail Sergeyevich, I will state frankly, is an inspiration to us all. It is imbued with faith in Soviet people's creativity and strength, with faith that the tasks being set will be fulfilled. And, of course, production pacemakers and innovators, above all, must be the mainstay in this.

When such people work alongside you, when our whole life is imbued with an atmosphere of labor exploit, you yourself cannot work at half strength and listlessly; it is also impossible to tolerate such work alongside you. That is why, 27 years ago, on 13 October 1958 -- I will, of course, remember that day all my life -- I asked the combine party committee to send me to a laggard team in order to elevate it to a front-ranking one.

If it had not been Gaganova, there would certainly, of course, have been someone else, a worker and Communist, who would have assumed that responsibility for eliminating shortcomings and raising labor productivity in laggard subdivisions. For it cannot be otherwise, because we are workers and we are Communists.

M.S. Gorbachev: Valentina Ivanovna, the question of bringing laggards up to scratch is still with us today. I look at Vladimir Yakovlevich Pervitskiy, and he will confirm: Two teams work alongside, on identical land, separated by a forest belt. But the results are different.

V.I. Gaganova: That is how it was with us.

M.S. Gorbachev: This still happens with both kolkhozes and plants. Therefore, your experience has not lost its significance.

V.I. Gaganova: Our assistant foremen also go over. Our Vasiliy Ivanovich Malkov has gone over nine times to laggard teams. I am pleased and happy to be aware that the young generation is going further than us. And I believe that all of us, mentors and experienced people, must inculcate in young people a feeling of not resting content from the very first steps in their working life. The Stakhanov movement, the experience of our glorious history, and undeservedly forgotten forms of competition can still work effectively today.

For example, the "contract of thousands" concluded by Moscow, Tver, Ivanovo, and Vyshniy Volochek textile workers in 1929 still has the right to an equally vivid and creative life today. Or the schools for raising labor productivity among young people, which once existed on our combine. All this could be revived on the qualitatively new basis of scientific and technical progress.

The use of progressive experience is of particularly great significance. How much our people say and write, and how much they travel, going almost to the ends of the earth to acquire it! But how is it introduced? I believe that economic executives and trade union and party workers must be held just as strictly responsible for introducing the best experience as for fulfilling the plan.

M.S. Gorbachev: This is one way to struggle for the plan. Only some people want to achieve this by means of reprimands and rebukes, while cleverer people who understand things do so through progressive experience.

V.I. Gaganova: Life demands that the system of moral and material incentives for the competition pacemaker among the Stakhanovites of our days be more flexible and effective. It must not be reduced to the presentation of valuable gifts and valuable bonuses. The chief thing is that there should be a moral atmosphere in which honest working people are held in esteem.

There is something else I would like to speak about. We are lagging behind in social questions. And the most urgent question is housing construction. The combine has 4,500 workers; 1,180 are standing in line. I have learned that our ministry has not allocated us any money for housing construction in 1986. But what importance does housing have? It means getting cadres to stay and it determines the workers' mood. And the workers' mood determined the state plan.

M.S. Gorbachev: The workers' mood is also the country's strength. Comrades, let us be more attentive to light industry: Women are there....

Speech By Twice Hero of Socialist Labor N.A. Zlobin, Leader of a Comprehensive Team at the "Zelenogradstroy" Production Association

Moscow construction workers give unanimous support to the CPSU Central Committee policy of accelerating scientific and technical progress, strengthening labor and production discipline, and improving work in all sectors. We understand very well that this policy's practical implementation is directly dependent on how each worker and each team will work. This is the conclusion I draw from your speech, Mikhail Sergeyevich, which we regard as a cordial, mobilizing address to the working class.

As you know, our collective was the first in the country to work according to the team contract method. This experience was approved by the CPSU Central Committee and recommended for broad dissemination. Today the team contract has spread far outside construction. Thousands of collectives use this method in industry, agriculture, and other sectors of the national economy, enriching it with new forms and methods.

Since the beginning of the 5-year plan we have commissioned nine apartment blocks with an area of 108,000 square meters and reduced the normative construction times by 270 days. Our output per worker last year reached R43,400, four times the average indicator for the Main Administration of Industrial Construction.

M.S. Gorbachev: In the country as a whole it stands at an average of R10,000. This, comrades, is where our reserves lie!

N.A. Zlobin: We have tremendous reserves in construction. Our team has reduced the construction time for each block by an average of 1 month, compared with the norm. But if projects were efficiently provided with complete sets of equipment, if cooperation with subcontracting organizations were improved, and if we were provided with means of small-scale mechanization, then we could reduce the times by a further 50 percent.

Yes, more sophisticated equipment and technology are needed. But no designer or scientist will suggest to us where to seek reserves at each work place. They can be seen only "from within." And if everyone approaches his work creatively and inventively, then labor productivity growth will soar immensely. This is why we wholly support the recently adopted decision on the broad certification of work places and their rationalization in industry and other sectors of the national economy.

We are justly proud of the profession of construction worker. But people are frequently scared off by the fact that there is still a lot of hard, unskilled work on construction sites. For those of us who live and work in the age of space and the peaceful atom, the provision of means of small-scale mechanization, installation equipment, and tools remains a serious problem.

The opinion is taking shape that the numerous institutes engaged in working out these problems are idling. We construction workers are outstripping science. It never happens that we keep in step or it goes out in front. At the moment, it is somewhere behind us.

A good decision was adopted recently to improve construction workers' pay and work incentives. But it hardly touched on questions of labor norm setting. Certain job rates have remained unchanged for 25 years and many need revising. The USSR Gosstroy and the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems must resolve these questions more promptly.

The quality of construction merits special attention. The joy of people moving into new accommodation is still frequently clouded by annoying defects. I think we must tackle this problem in earnest. This is a matter of honor for every Moscow construction worker.

Speech by Hero of Socialist Labor P.K. Podzharov, Labor Veteran and Former Coal Cutter at Perm Oblast's "Kapitalnaya" No 2 Mine

In mining work, as in any other, the chief thing is not strength but skill and the worker's quick-wittedness. In the grim year of 1942 I was the first to elaborate and master a new method of cutting slopes in steeply dipping coal seams; I began cutting 18 running meters of coal face in a shift, against a norm of 1.4 meters. My comrades jokingly called me professor of the jackhammer and I acquired followers, although I was not yet 30 at the time. Incidentally, I believe it is wrong to think that a mentor must without fail be an elderly person -- with a beard, as the saying goes. It can happen that even a young person can teach someone far older. This is now I understand mentorship.

M.S. Gorbachev: Whoever has something to pass on provides mentorship.

P.K. Podzharov: When you feel that rich experience has been accumulated, you want to share it. Rest is contraindicated for us veterans and we seek to be useful to people as far as we can. But sometimes people in some places remember us only during yet another campaign. It is a good thing if we are invited to schools, to the first grade. But we have things to say both to young people and to the middle generation. The old worker guards like the policy which the CPSU Central Committee is pursuing; we remain active fighters for its implementation.

Speech by Twice Hero of Socialist Labor V.M. Yarygin, Turner at Moscow Oblast's Elektrostal Heavy Machine-Building Plant

Our "Elektrostaltyazhmash" production association produces rolling mills for the country's entire metallurgical industry. The FRG, Sweden, France, and other states buy our products.

M.S. Gorbachev: Firms in the United States, Britain, Japan, Italy, and other countries have acquired 42 licenses for 20 projects. This means we can make things well and we can compete.

V.M. Yarygin: Our mills are intricate complexes. I personally manufacture fluid friction bearings. This work is highly individualized. I will explain: Some 80 percent of the drawings are changed every month. We employ many technologists and designers, but there are fewer of us machine tool operators. Here I would like some advice regarding machine tool operator teams. We have many teams and they consist mostly of young people with a desire to work. But there are very crucial components which are manufactured on complex and expensive machine tools. Therefore, special cadres are needed here and we have been training them for more than a year. In this connection we endeavor to organize teams on one machine tool. When I came to the plant 33 years ago, I at once set up my team on one machine tool. At the time, we worked in threes, but now we work in twos. We have common tools and if I have not finished a component the relief worker finishes it off. This works out very well for us. I will say in addition that I have been working on the same machine tool for 33 years, have come to like it, and consider it the best. Of course, I have equipped it with various attachments which makes it possible to increase labor productivity. I have participated in competitions of worker skill in various cities in the country and I took first place eight times.

M.S. Gorbachev: A good tradition in competition must not be abandoned.

V.M. Yarygin: The point is that such competitions have been held since 1968. Then I won twice for the ministry -- and that's all. So we ourselves hold such competitions in our plant among young people, chiefly among turners.

M.S. Gorbachev: As I understand it, Vladimir Mikhaylovich, you want to say that it is necessary to set up on unique machine tools collectives which would work for the end result, that is, all together would be fully responsible for the end product.

V.M. Yarygin: Work on one machine tool can also be considered as an independent link. But this is the approach that must be taken where possible. There may be a group of machine tools, two or three identical machine tools, and it is a good thing when you have one team working here, too. In short, it is necessary to take a sensible approach in each specific case.

And one more thing. We adopted socialist pledges in the 12th 5-Year Plan to increase output 20 percent. The plant itself has not been developed for a long time and needs retooling. There is a decision about this and we want the construction workers to come to us as quickly as possible.

Mikhail Sergeyevich, we live and work close to Moscow, therefore we hope that you will come to our plant.

M.S. Gorbachev: That is a socialist pledge that I shall make. (Animation in the hall).

Speech by Hero of Socialist Labor K.B. Donenbayeva, Machine Operator at "Kharkovskiy" Sovkhoz in Kustanay Oblast's Borovskiy Rayon

The labor feat of the first Stakhanovites and of Pasha Angelina was a life-long example for me and for many thousands of my friends. Eleven years ago I appealed to the republic's rural workers to master equipment and the mechanized professions. I was supported. In the current 5-year plan period alone around 2,000 young women have become machine operators in Kazakhstan.

Our tractor and field cultivation team, in which 30 machine operators work, has been working by collective contract for 3 years. With the shift to the collective contract and remuneration according to the end result and with the use of intensive methods of grain cultivation, the quality of work and obtaining the maximum harvest have become our common concern. Labor and technological discipline have strengthened and comradely cohesion and mutual assistance have increased. This has brought results. This year we think we will fulfill the grain production plan by 170 percent. On my Kirovets I have already worked 16,000 standard hectares, overfulfilling the 5-year plan by 3,000 hectares.

Each of us have taken care to increase labor productivity, thrift, and quality. During this 5-year period I have saved more than 6,500 kg of fuels and lubricants and almost R1,000 on repairs.

M.S. Gorbachev: Very good.

K.B. Donenbayeva: And it's possible to save more, Mikhail Sergeyevich.

M.S. Gorbachev: That's on one tractor?

K.B. Donenbayeva: Yes, Mikhail Sergeyevich. Every tractor driver, combine operator, and driver has reserves. The virgin land machine operators can and are prepared to double labor productivity and to reach the most advanced targest. But, infortunately, not everything depends on us alone. The virgin land graingrowers are awaiting more powerful and reliable equipment -- tractors, combines, and trailer implements -- from design workers.

Five years ago for the grain harvesting, I tried out the Tselina harvesting unit, whose productivity was three times that of ordinary mowing machines. However, time goes by and this unit which is extremely essential for the virgin lands is still not being manufactured. Technical innovations are also being introduced only slowly into our sector.

High-powered equipment is by no means being utilized to full capacity. The Kirovets tractor has still not been provided with a complete set of the necessary tools, especially wide-cut tools. For 20 years now, skilled sovkhoz craftsmen have been making pneumatic pickup tools on the basis of written-off self-propelled combines, but the industrial manufacture of these machines has still not been organized. There has long been no series production of wide-cut hay-harvesting units, high-productivity loaders, and heavy freight transport facilities.

We are striving to work in Stakhanovite fashion and call on the ministers and design workers on whom this depends to tackle these questions more efficiently.

M.S. Gorbachev: That means you are appealing to them to join in the Stakhanovite movement?

K.B. Donenbayeva: Yes, they must also work in Stakhanovite fashion. (Animation in the auditorium).

M.S. Gorbachev: That's right.

Speech by Twice Hero of Socialist Labor V.D. Naumkin, Blast Furnace Gas Worker at the Magnitogorsk V.I. Lenin Metallurgical Combine

Quite rightly, Mikhail Sergeyevich, you have drawn attention today to the human factor again. This is indeed where to find our biggest reserve which requires no material resources.

You frequently read and hear that two-thirds of the technological equipment at the combine has been in use for more than 25 years and that many of the devices are physically and morally obsolete. Some people are not averse to shifting their own errors and organizational deficiencies onto the equipment.

M.S. Gorbachev: That approach does exist. But Vladimir Mikhaylovich Yargin has been working at the same bench for 33 years, improving some things in that time, and he produces top-quality products.

V.D. Naumkin: Of course, new equipment is needed. But until we have it we must know how to extract everything from the old equipment.

M.S. Gorbachev: Exactly. Especially as the new equipment will not appear immediately, it needs time. So are we going to stand still and wait for it? We must still fulfill the scheduled plans.

V.D. Naumkin: A powerful factor in increasing labor productivity is individual competition. During the work for the 26th CPSU Congress I made the acquaintance of Georgian steelworker Ushangi Ivaniashvili. And, although I am a blast furnace operator and he is a steelworker we concluded a competition agreement. We regularly exchanged information and visited each other. Labor rivalry helped improve the indicators of both collectives. I would like to wish my friend a speed recovery and return to work.

M.S. Gorbachev: Here, in addition to the purely production result, the atmosphere of friendship among workers of the country's different republics is important. After all, what a variety of peoples there is in our country. And these relations and this climate of fraternity and friendship must be developed and strengthened to the utmost.

V.D. Naumkin: A comprehensive program for production intensification for the new 5-year plan has been drafted at our combine on the basis of radical retooling. The open-hearth production method will be replaced by the converter method and the housing for a powerful "2000" mill is being erected.

Production intensification requires the active creative participation of workers, engineers, and scientists. Progress starts not where people love to talk about it, but where the party organization and every Communist actually promotes it.

I would like to mention something else too. Some young people assess work one-sidedly: There is easy and difficult work, profitable and unprofitable work. But they do not understand what shock work is. And they sometimes look on those who try to do more than the norm with ill will and see only personal gain here. It may be that such an attitude can be overcome by carefully taking into account each person's contribution to the common cause. Our collective provides such an appraisal every day.

Speech by Hero of Socialist Labor A.D. Shakshin, Drill Foreman of the Nizhnevartovsk No 2 Drilling Administration of the "Nizhnevartovskneftegaz" Association in Tyumen Oblast

I took part in the work of the Tyumen and Tomsk Oblasts party-economic aktiv. This was a truly mobilizing conference. It helped us understand in greater depth the West Siberian complex' significance within the country's economy. The rhythm of its work determines to a considerable extent the success of the entire national economy.

In recent years, unfortunately, that rhythm has become irregular and Tyumen's oil workers have found themselves greatly in debt to the country. All of us -- oil workers, construction workers, power workers, transport workers, and machine builders -- must now move resolutely toward new working methods. Such a restructuring has already begun. Each collective is now reviewing its potential. A Stakhanovite approach is needed to ensure the qualitative leap forward that we need. And the Tyumen region has a wealth of knowledgeable, experienced, and skilled cadres. The whole history of the development of the northern oilfields demonstrates that. Take our collective, for example. The team that I have lead for over 30 years came to Tyumen entirely from the Bashkir ASSR. Many are still working here now. There was no year when we did not fulfill the plan and no 5-year plan that we did not complete ahead of schedule.

M.S. Gorbachev: How much drilling do you do in a month?

A.D. Shakshin: Between 8,000 and 11,000 meters.

M.S. Gorbachev: In all, 100,000 meters a year? What is the average?

A.D. Shakshin: The average is 50,000 meters, but one team in five drills only 30,000 meters.

M.S. Gorbachev: So you see what potential there is if only the below-average team at least achieved the average!

A.D. Shakshin: Our task is to ensure that higher indicators become the norm for all collectives. Even though we make good use of work time there is additional potential there, too. Some 5-6 days are lost during the transfer from one group of wells to another, of which 2-3 days are spent preparing the drilling mud and starting up the equipment. The loss of time is great during geophysical prospecting when the direction of inclined wells is determined. All of this could be done in parallel with the drilling. And so much time is spent making up for shoddy pipes and drill bits produced by plants!

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo adopted a resolution on the comprehensive development of the West Siberia oil and gas industry. Some 130,000 million meters of rock must be drilled. For comparison I would note that the Tyumen oilfields have drilled 107 million meters in the past 21 years. You cannot achieve that volume of work by a simple increase in the number of teams. The country just does not have that many specialists. That volume can be achieved by massive shock labor if it is backed up by higher-quality materials and higher-powered drilling equipment, but all the technical, manufacturing, and organizational questions must be resolved together.

In other words, we need to reequip in all areas. And, above all, we must change the attitudes of those who achieve only the average or less. Around 40 people have now been transferred from pacemaking teams of the "Nizhnevartovskneftegaz" association to lagging teams, just as Valentina Ivanovna Gaganova once was.

However, no matter how much we increase labor productivity and production volumes, the further development of the West Siberia oil and gas complex requires that additional manpower be brought in. That means that housing construction must be developed at an accelerated pace. Despite the work that has been done to date this problem has not yet been eliminated in Tyumen Oblast. There is a shortage of schools, kindergartens, canteens, clubs, and movie theaters. The workers are grateful to you, Mikhail Sergeyevich, for directing attention to these important problems when you visited Tyumen.

M.S. Gorbachev: It is now time for all that to be done. At the Politburo we have discussed all the practical proposals and assigned people to do the job. Now we will monitor the fulfillment of those decisions.

A.D. Shakshin: For our part, we have taken account of all the observations.

M.S. Gorbachev: The people in your region are well-educated, enterprising, resourceful, open, and strong. How can we fail to help people like that?

A.D. Shaksin: I believe that, despite the difficulties, Tyumen's oilworkers will cope with their allotted tasks.

M.S. Gorbachev: We are counting on that. You have the ability to work well.

Speech by Hero of Socialist Labor M.M. Privalov, Chief Steel Smelter at the "Soyuzmetallurgprom" All-Union Production Association

Looking back over my career, it is pleasing to note that when the Stakhanov movement was born, the country's steel production was just 12.6 million metric tons, whereas now we have passed the 150 million-metric ton mark. In the 12th 5-year Plan we will reach 160 million metric tons or more.

We in the metallurgical industry have very great reserves now. We are also aware of the difficulties to be overcome. The sectoral conference held after the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum clearly defined our most important tasks. Metal workers understand well that a very great deal depends on them now, essentially the success of the entire national economy.

M.S. Gorbachev: And, above all, the modernization of our machine building industry, without which scientific and technical progress cannot be accelerated.

M.M. Privalov: Quite right.

I would now like to focus attention on an urgent question. In days gone by a foreman was a figure of authority and this was backed up both morally and materially. Nowadays we talk a lot about foremen, but as yet this remains just talk. It is time to put a stop to that, and the [State] Committee for Labor and Social Problems must resolve this issue.

M.S. Gorbachev: This has been discussed at many meetings. The director of a plant in Kharkov described how the foundry shop was in disarray and the whole enormous plant was in turmoil. Then the director went out on a limb and, using the wages fund at his disposal, hired fewer foremen but fixed their pay according to their work, so to speak. Now everyone else is compared to this shop -- that is the way to work. Because it succeeded in making good people interested and in promoting the very best.

Speech by F.I. Maltsev, Chief Technologist of the USSR Gosstroy All-Union Scientific Research and Planning Institute of Labor in Construction and a Former Stakhanovite Mason

When speaking about the origins and significance of this remarkable initiative of the people, its deep essence is sometimes overlooked. After all, it is not a question of working until you drop, from dawn to dusk, but of intensifying your labor by means of the extensive application of the facilities of small-scale mechanization, technical improvement, and rational scientific organization at each work station.

In the thirties, the comprehensive team which I headed overfulfilled the norm two-to-threefold by using a new bricklaying method and new instruments and appliances suggested to me. We built a four-story school in 12 days, or two to three times faster than the norm. In honor of the 18th CPSU Congress we pledged to lay 18 cubic meters of brick per mason; we kept our word.

M.S. Gorbachev: To date construction workers have still not beaten that record on a large scale.

F.I. Maltsev: Nor in other forms of construction work, unfortunately. Why? The answer is simple: Everything depends on labor organization. If a working man has everything necessary to do his job he can not only meet a norm, he can move mountains. The example of many of our pacemakers is vivid confirmation of that.

Nevertheless, I stress quite deliberately that this is possible as long as everything needed for the job is provided. With regard to construction workers this means above all a full set of tools, small-scale mechanization facilities, rational organization of the work station, and an uninterrupted supply of materials throughout the shift. And what do we actually get? Judge for yourself: The provision of electrically operated instruments to construction workers is 10 times below the norm. The situation which has taken shape in the construction industry with the supply of essential tools and small-scale mechanization facilities is simply unacceptable.

Even ordinary saws and trowels are sometimes in short supply. Take brushes, for example. What a battle we had with the Ministry of Light Industry before it finally set production output in line with modern needs.

It is not disputed that construction sites are not receiving much powerful machinery; the availability of machinery and power for construction work has increased considerably and there have been particularly striking changes in comparison with the construction sites of our Stakhanovite youth. But it must be acknowledged with the utmost frankness that we still have quite a few omissions and unfinished work in this question.

M.S. Gorbachev: What is the industry's scientific sector doing in this area? You are linked with it now.

F.I. Maltsev: As a former mason and, later, a team leader, I see the weak link primarily in the inadequate development of small-scale mechanization facilities. At the institute where I work I place the main emphasis on correcting the situation in this very area. But on the whole, Mikhail Sergeyevich, I self-critically support those comrades who spoke at this meeting: Yes, the sector's science is still greatly in debt to production, particularly to construction production.

M.S. Gorbachev: And all because it is financed from the state budget. But suppose it were to earn money.... There can be only one solution -- change over to autonomous financing. Sectoral science must be harnessed more boldly to production.

F.I. Maltsev: It is no secret, Mikhail Sergeyevich, that sectoral science far from always receives the most able people and that, to some people, the most important thing is an academic degree, not the interests of the job. In fact the very existence of a given sectoral scientific research institute must be directly linked to the effectiveness of its work in the interests of production.

Speech by M.S. Demchenko, Labor Veteran and Former Link Leader of the "Comintern" Kolkhoz in Cherkassy Oblast

In that memorable year of 1934 we grew 469 quintals. The team average was 406 quintals, the kolkhoz average 370.

The entire Soviet Union learned about our harvest then -- it turned out to be the biggest in the country. It was decided to send me to the All-Union Congress of Kolkhoz Shock Workers in Moscow.

I came back from Moscow and began thinking about achieving 500 quintals -- that was the instruction the congress had given me. Looking after sugar beet is difficult -- like looking after a small child. But then came the fall and we lifted the sugar beet and obtained 529.7 quintals per hectare. What a joy that was for me!

M.S. Gorbachev: If the Ukraine produced 500 quintals per hectare now, the other republics would not need to sow sugar beet at all.

M.S. Demchenko: Dear Mikhail Sergeyevich! I bow to you on behalf of all women for your campaign against drunkards and alcoholics. This situation must be stopped; it cannot go on. Drunkards cause so much suffering to women and children! You say that some people are dissatisfied, that they take offense at the party's decision on the campaing against drunkenness and alcoholism; it must be because they are drunkards themselves.

I am grateful that we have been invited to this meeting, that we veterans are not forgotten.

I would like to say something else. Today everything is given to us. The party and government have done much to strengthen the kolkhozes. We used to hold our rural soviet out in the fields and if it rained we had mud up to our knees. Who would recognize the old village now! The roads have been asphalted, a good school has been built, a trade center and regional studies museum have been opened, and I, too, have a museum in my house -- a champion beet grower's museum... We must repay and justify all this by our labor.

Then M.S. Gorbachev delivered a closing speech.

CONSUMER GOODS, SERVICES PROGRAM EXPLAINED

LD212033 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 21 Sep 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A few days ago the CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined and approved an integrated program for the development of the production of consumer goods and the services sphere for 1986-2000. Here is L.A. Voznesenskiy, political observer:

Hello, comrades. What has necessitated this program? Above all, the fact that, in connection with the economic and social development of society, its needs also grow quickly; as do the prospects for satisfying them. Furthermore, the fact that against this background, shortages of a number of goods and services are still perceptible, and that the constantly rising solvent demand of the population is not backed up by a sufficient quantity of goods and services of the required range and quality, leads, as is known, to a number of negative consequences of both an economic and a social character. Finally, this program was also necessitated by the fact that the performance of the major historic task, the intensification of production and increase in the efficiency of the national economy, is impossible without maximum realization of the so-called human factor. That depends largely on the conditions of our work and everyday life.

Yes, this program corresponds directly to the vital needs of man. It contains a complex of measures aimed at expanding the production and range of consumer goods, at raising quality, and at developing trade, public catering, everyday services, passenger transportation, communications, housing and municipal services, cultural establishments, and so on. It examines these problems in their interrelationship, as a single entity, and puts it all on a firmer planning, organizational, scientific, technical, and personnel basis.

The elaboration and implementation of the integrated program for goods and services indicates that the scientific foundations of running the economic and social development of society are strengthening, particularly in connection with the action of a law such as the law of rising requirements. This law of social development was formulated by Vladimir Ilich Lenin in one of his first works and points to the constantly accelerating growth of requirements in relation to both quantity and quality. The program is aimed at creating conditions under which this law will gain fresh scope.

The implementation of the program will lead to a new growth in the people's standard of living and an improvement in their way of life, and to the creation of more favorable conditions for the comprehensive development of the personality. This will contribute to raising labor productivity and production efficiency, which will, in turn, allow society to satisfy the needs of each person more fully. We shall speak in more detail about all this on 24 September, when the First Program of Central Television will show at 1905 a live broadcast from the series "Problems, Quests, and Solutions."

Your questions, comrade viewers, will be answered by leaders of a number of the most important ministries and departments involved in the services sector.

'RESISTANCE, INERTIA' STAND IN WAY OF CHANGES

LD221201 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1047 GMT 22 Sep 85

[By Alexsandar Novacic]

[Text] Moscow, September 22 (TANJUG) -- The personnel changes underway in the Soviet Union, no doubt the most sweeping in the past few decades, are meeting with a growing resistance on the part of those who want nothing changed. Opportunism and indecision truly pose a major impediment to the newly adopted course, but the resistance to it actually has far deeper roots.

It is obvious that the cadres stepping down for various reasons, or compelled to do so, which is especially the case in the state administration, ministries, and various non-economic associations, are putting up a latent resistance to the new course.

The resistance cannot, however, simply be explained with the dissatisfaction of the outgoing cadres. The strongest resistance could be due to inertia and the habits created by the system over the years, about which the Soviet press, itself, has been writing.

The Soviet Government newspaper IZVESTIYA, for example, has pointed out the advantages of the elimination of some "rings" in the state-administration chain, those which burden production. These are various administrations and ministries which, according to leading Soviet officials, have "put fetters on the economy."

Regardless of the changes, economic enterprises remain overwhelmed by "an avalanche of ducuments" -- instructions, bans, orders, and decisions. One economic enterprise last year alone received from its ministry 1,849 circulars, and 12,000 telegrams spelling out to the last detail what the enterprise was to do and how to go about it. At the same time, the enterprise, itself, forwarded 43,000 different documents to the ministry.

The kolkhozes, for example, must each quarter report to Moscow the exact number of healthy and ailing bulls, or fill out questionaires whose items have included even a question about "the daily growth of cucumbers."

The above illustrations show that the announced changes and calls for rational and effective operations encounter not only difficulties but also absurdities.

LATE REPORT: RYZHKOV REPLACES TIKHONOV AS PREMIER

PM271542 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 28 September First Edition carries on page 1 two USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decrees dated 27 September 1985 relieving N. A. Tikhonov of his duties as chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers "in connection with his retirement on pension in view of his state of health" and appointing N. I. Ryzhkov premier in his place.

RSFSR GRAIN PROCUREMENT PROBLEMS ANALYZED

PM181518 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 18 Sep 85 First Edition p 1

[G. Aleksandrov "Agricultural Review": "From Threshing Floor to Elevator"]

[Text] In the first 10 days of September, RSFSR kolkhozes and sovkhozes sold the state 2.2 million metric tons more wheat than during the same period last year. Strong and valuable strains account for half the total. Active grain procurement is in progress in the central and northwestern economic regions, the Chuvash ASSR, and Saratov and Kuybyshev Oblasts. It would appear there is cause for rejoicing, but let us compare two figures. By mid-September, grain crops had been threshed from more than 70 percent of the total sown area, but procurements had only been 50 percent fulfilled. Procurement rates remain low in certain areas in the Volga, Volga-Vyatka, and Urals economic regions, where grain from a considerable proportion of the sown area had been threshed. Farms are being cleared slowly and large quantities of grain are piling up under the open sky at threshing sites.

This attitude is characteristic of many farms in Orel, Orenburg, Ulyanovsk, and certain other oblasts. In most areas, as a rule, output is above or close to the plan targets; the grain is flowing in but...is getting stuck on the farms. In Kirov Oblast grain delivery is slow in Darovskiy, Verkhnekamskiy, and a number of other rayons. In Ulyanovsk Oblast no haste can be observed in Staromaynskiy, Veshkaymskiy, and Karsunskiy Rayons....

There are many instances of this kind. As of yet, grain procurement rates are also low in West Siberian oblasts: By the beginning of the second third of the month, over 3.5 million metric tons had been threshed, but the state -- according to mid-September figures -- had received less than 50 percent of what had been threshed. In Eastern Siberia this figure is even lower. Admittedly the rain is disrupting the work rhythm and impeding harvesting, but the laggards do have examples to emulate. Farms in all oblasts are harvesting under difficult weather conditions, but nevertheless Omsk Oblast farmers, for example, are pouring 50-60,000 metric tons into the state's granaries daily. Like Kurgan farmers, they have increased the grain procurement rate by 50 percent in the last week. And half the grain consists of strong and valuable strains of wheat. Altay Kray grain farmers are maintaining high rates and Khabarovsk Kray farms have coped with the plans.

It is gratifying that many regions of the Republic have fulfilled the procurement plan not only in terms of gross output, but also for individual crops. But there are others where procurements of grain and leguminous crops, particularly peas, are proceeding slowly. An extremely negligible quantity of peas has come out of Volgograd, Rostov, Kursk, Penza, and Lipetsk Oblasts. Orenburg Oblast's Buzulukskiy Rayon was about to start sales when it suddenly stopped. And Ryazan Oblast's Sasovskiy, Pronskiy, and Shatskiy Rayons are only putting peas into their own granaries.

Some farm leaders invoke transport shortages and other factors, but shipment control centers have been created in all the Republic's rayons. Hourly schedules specify how many vehicles are required where and for what purposes. There is the most up-to-date information on the availability of agricultural produce on any given farm, but still plans are not being fulfilled and schedules are not being met; machines are frequently operating for only one shift during harvest time.

Given their planned yields, many farms have produced large quantities of grain and, having met their own seed requirements, could successfully filfill their contractual commitments for the sale of important food crops to the state. However, they are in no hurry to do this. Party organs in the localities are called upon to make a principled assessment of instances of this kind and help if necessary; but the grain must not be left lying on the threshing floors.

COSMONAUTS RETURN TO EARTH IN 'SOYUZ T-13'

LD261111 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1040 GMT 26 Sep 85

["Unscheduled special bulletin"]

[Text] A TASS report: Another stage of work on board the orbiting "Salyut-7" science station has been completed. Today, at 1352 hours Moscow time [0952 GMT], following fulfillment of the planned program of joint research and experiments, Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Georgiy Grechko returned to earth in the "Soyuz-T13" craft. Work on board the "Salyut-7"-"Soyuz-T14" manned complex is being continued by Vladimir Vasyutin, Viktor Savinykh and Aleksandr Volkov.

The "Soyuz-T13" craft's descent module made a soft landing in the preset area of the Soviet Union's territory, 220 kilometers northeast of Dzhezkazgan. The cosmonauts feel well after the landing.

Material from research and experiments carried out during the prolonged flight by Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savinykh, and by the crew of five cosmonauts during the period of joint work, has been returned to earth. The information gained will be applied in the interests of the development of science and various industries.

The fourth long expedition of "Salyut-7" began 8 June 1985, following the successful docking with the station by the crew of "Soyuz-T13". Later in the flight, Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savinykh brough the station back to working capability, displaying courage and a high level of professional skill. The cosmonauts completed a broad program of scientific-technological research, made a space walk, and fitted supplementary solar batteries. For the first time, there was a partial replacement of the crew, thus providing for the continuous utilization of a manned space complex over a prolonged time, and substantially enhancing the efficiency of its use in the interests of science and the economy.

'COSMOS-1685' SATELLITE LAUNCHED 26 SEP

LD261442 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 26 TASS -- The Soviet Union today launched an artificial earth satellite, "Cosmos-1685", next in the series, designed to carry on space exploration. The satellite was put into an orbit with the following parameters. Initial period of revolution -- 90 minutes; maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 379 kilometres; minimum distance from the earth's surface -- 209 kilometres; inclination of the orbit -- 72.9 degrees. The satellite's on-board equipment is functioning normally.

COSMONAUTS GRECHKO, DZHANIBEKOV RECEIVE ORDER OF LENIN

LD261614 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] We have just heard that a decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and for the successful space flight of the Salyut-7/Soyuz orbital scientific research complex, Georgiy Mikhaylovich Grechko, twice hero of the Soviet Union and pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR, has been awarded the Order of Lenin. For the successful space flight in the Salyut-7/Soyuz orbital scientific research complex and for courage and heroism during the flight, Vladimir Aleksandrovich Dzhanibekov, twice hero of the Soviet Union and pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR, has been awarded the Order of Lenin.